PALMER
is the only high grade tyre;
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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VOL. IV NO. 47 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
29th Feb.	Khyber	9000	....	..
1st March	Sardinia	7000	....	..
15th ,,	Medina	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia	80..6	....	..
26th ,,	Mongolia	10 00	....	..
3rd April	Maloja	12500	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30	Karmala	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
28th Feb.	Malta	7000	Khiva	9000
9th March	Nagova	7000	Mooltan	10000
24th ,,	Namur	7000	Kashgar	9000
6th April	Nankin	7000	Arabia	8000
20th ,,	Novara	7000	Kashmir	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Feb	Shirala	Rangoon via Malabar ports.
29th ,,	Liega	Karachi Coasting
2nd March	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
4th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Totomi Maru ..	M. Tanaka	3412	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3779	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Bancoon Maru.	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru .	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchikami	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	24th Feb.	5th Mar.
Sankokumaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	7th March	16th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOIN SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916,

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & O	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles,	A & O	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr,
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	....	10th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 852	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A H. Wheelar & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A H. Wheeler & Co
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapis.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Teingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for payin. subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

LOST—WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER aged, right ear black, film over right eye, name "Minor," run away on 22nd February from 9/10 Cuffe Parade. Will finder return it to Mr. CHALCOCONDYLIS He will be rewarded. 3306

WANTED

WANTED. 25 Shares Phillips and Co's. at Rs. 45 or best rates No Brokers Apply B. M. V. "Bombay Chronicle." 3245

ENGLISH LADY requires room with board, and separate bath-room. Apply to Box No. 755 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3309

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mansil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SPINNING MASTER and ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for Bombay and Mofusil Mills. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 754 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3340

WANTED.—A PARTNER, intelligent and able to invest up to Rs. 10,000 absolute security; good profits. Please write to I. C. I. WORKS. Bardoli, District Surat. 3299

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision or Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED.—A temporary SUB OVERSEER, one with knowledge of Municipal work preferred. Applicants must have passed technical examinations and have had at least 5 years' experience. Pay up to Rs. 65. Applications to be sent to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Indore Division, Indore, (C.I.). 3289

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED a MILLWRIGHT for Jamalpur Locomotive Works on a salary up to Rs. 230 per month according to qualifications. None need apply who is not purely a Millwright, as men of the trade with a slight knowledge only of Mill-wright work are not required. Applications should be sent to the Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET, Agent,

Calcutta, 16th February, 1916. 1034

WANTED for the Victoria High School. Barwani State, C. I.—

1 2ND ASSISTANT INTERPASSED, preferably a failed B.A., strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 60 p.m.

1 3RD ASSTT. INTERPASSED, strong in Urdoo and able to teach Geography to the High School Classes on the new Methods Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Failed Intermediates with teaching experience may also apply.

1 HEAD PANDIT—Proficiency in Sanskrit Literature and Grammar with knowledge of English equal to a Matric is essential. Salary Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials and full particulars regarding nationality, age, experience, etc., must reach the undersigned not later than 1st of March, 1916.

G. B. GARUD, Superintendent, Education,

1014 Barwani State, C. I., via Mhow.

FOR SALE.

LEVIS two-stroke 2¼ H.P. Lightweight MOTOR CYCLE. Practically new, brought out from Home last August. In splendid condition and perfect in running. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 29 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE—BAY WALER GELD, aged, broken to harness, fast and showy. Price Rs. 350. Open to offer. Apply:—WELLINGTON MEWS. 3311

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Clement bayard, 4 seater body, bosch magneto, 2 cylinders, 10/12 horse power, complete. Apply to MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1049

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row. Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

TWO MOTOR CARS—(1) 5-seater painted overhauled, (2) 2-seater carries even six, both 4-cylinder 20 h.-p., complete running order, also one whole turn-out black calf with English victoria, Rs. 1,300. Apply to Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3286

COMPLETE PRINTING PRESS in excellent condition for sale by Tender, Consisting of a Brenner Foolscap Broadside Cylinder Machine Cropper Foolscap Folio Platen Machine, one Royal Broadside and one Crown Hand Press-Guillotine Cutting Machine, Ruling and Perforating Machines, 2,225 lbs. English and Marathi Type, Cases, Galleys &c. &c. Particulars may be obtained from The SUPDT. C.M.S. PRESS NASIK. 3307

SWEEPING PRICE REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new factory 65 pairs gents Black Box Calf Balmoral walking boots, linen lined bark tanned soles, handsewn, toe-capped, good fitting, smart shape. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 & 10. Reduced to Rs. 6 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. —3

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.

2. 1,700 Steel pipes 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.

3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.

4. 50 tons of scrap copper.

Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, to the Govt. of Mysore.

Bangalore, 7th February, 1916. 1008

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Bungalow No. 23A, at Valkeshwar, Napeansea Road. Rent Rs. 185. Apply. SALEMAHOMED HASSUM, Chuckla Street. 3268

TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Ootacamund Snowden Road. Bungalow known as "KENILWORTH." For particulars apply to Mrs. J. D. MUGASETH, Trichur. 3302

TO LET—SHOP now of Sincera Watch Co., opposite Floral Fountain. Splendid show and locality. Rent Rs. 400. Apply 'S,' 361, Hornby Road. 3279

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Fort Premises suitable for Solicitors' or Insurance Office. Apply in the PREMISES. 3310

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES

Subscription Lists Close 29th February, 1916.

This Prospectus has been approved by the Railway Board and a copy has been filed for registration by THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

LARKANA-JACOBABAD (SIND) LIGHT RAILWAY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

UNDER SANCTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital, Rs. 30,00,000

In 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each,

Of which it is now proposed to issue Rs. 27,00,000 in 27,000 shares of Rs. 100 each

Payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on Application.

Rs. 20 on Allotment.

And the balance in three calls of Rs. 25 each on (1) 31st May, 1916, (2) 31st August, 1916, and (3) 30th November, 1916

DIRECTORS:—

The Hon. Mr. M. de P. WEBB, C.I.E., Merchant, Karachi, (Chairman.)
The Hon. Mr. JEHANGIR H. KOTHARI, Merchant, Karachi.
NADIRSHAH EDULJI DINSHAW, Esq., Merchant, Karachi.
W. MUIR MASSON, Esq., Banker, Lahore.
B. FRANK JONES, Esq., Merchant, Karachi.
KHAN BAHADUR B. D. PATEL, C.I.E., Merchant, Quetta.
SETH CHELLARAM DULLOOMAL, Merchant, Karachi.
HOSHANG N. E. DINSHAW, Esq., Merchant, Karachi.

The Government of India will appoint the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, as a Director of this Company.

BANKERS:—

The CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, Australia and China.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:—

Messrs. MOLESWORTH and MOLESWORTH, LONDON.

LEGAL ADVISER:—

RUPCHAND BILARAM, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Karachi.

AUDITORS:—

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS:—

Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ld.

Telegraphic Address.—KORAN, KARACHI.

Registered Offices of the Company, BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

15th February, 1916.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to raise the necessary capital for and to construct and equip a Light Feeder Railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Larkana—the capital of the richest agricultural district in Sind—to Kamber and Shadadkote, and thence in a northerly direction to Jacobabad—the Official Headquarters of the Upper Sind Frontier District. The length of the line will be about 75½ miles. It will make connection with the North Western State Railway at Larkana, and again at Jacobabad at which latter junction of the Jacobabad-Kushmore 2' 6" gauge Feeder Railway has its terminus.

The district which the Company's line will serve includes the finest agricultural tracts in the Province. Indeed the Larkana District is known locally as the "Garden of Sind." The tract further north, though not so rich as the Larkana District, nevertheless offers good scope for a light feeder railway; and as the line will link with the Jacobabad-Kushmore 2' 6" line at Jacobabad, a considerable interchange of passenger traffic is anticipated.

To encourage the construction of this line the Government of India have granted the following concessions:—

(1) The free use of all land required.
(2) Favourable rates over the North-Western State Railway for conveyance of construction materials.
(3) The payment of interest out of capital at the rate of four per cent. per annum during the construction of the line.
(4) The working and maintenance of the line by the North-Western State Railway for an annual payment by the Company of forty-five per cent. of the gross earnings.
(5) A Rebate, if required by the Company, up to the whole of the North-Western State Railway's net earnings from traffic interchanged with the Company to make up a net return to the Company's Shareholders of five per cent. per annum on the approved paid up Share Capital of the Company.

With regard to this last, the undertaking is subject to the proviso that when the net earnings of the Company, without the assistance of a Rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding Five per cent. on the approved paid up share capital, the surplus shall be divided equally between the North-Western State Railway and the Company.

The main source of revenue on this, as on most other feeder railways, will probably be from passenger traffic. Assuming that one half of the population of the Larkana and Jacobabad taluks and the whole of the rural population of the other talukas served by the railway travel twice a year, spending each time on an average seven annas per journey (figures warranted by the coaching traffic on other similar light Railways in Sind), a revenue of Rs. 2,13,344 per annum from coaching traffic may be expected. Add to this Rs. 1,47,578 per annum from goods traffic (as per detailed traffic Estimate submitted to Government) and a total revenue of Rs. 3,60,922 per annum is probable within a few years of the opening of the line.

Allowing forty-five per cent. for working and maintenance charges, a net revenue of Rs. 1,98,507 may be anticipated.

On a capital of Rs. 27 lakhs this would represent a return of over seven per cent.

The Government of India accept no responsibility for the Estimates of the cost of the line, or of its probable earning powers.

The Concession regarding the floating, construction and maintenance of this line is contained in a letter from the Railway Board No. 222 P. of the 23rd January, 1916, to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi. Agreements embodying the terms of the Concession will be entered into between the Secretary of State for India and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., and the Company. One of these Agreements will provide for a Commission of Four per cent. for Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., debitable to the Capital of the Company, which Commission will cover all Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.'s trouble and expenses since July, 1912, including the supervision of the Surveys and Reports of the proposed lines from Larkana to Shahdadkote and from Jacobabad to Shahdadkote completed in June, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(1) An Agreement dated 14th February, 1916, between Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell Co., Ltd. Karachi, and the Company whereby all Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.'s Concessions from Government for the construction and working of the Larkana-Jacobabad Railway are transferred to this Company in consideration of a cash payment of four per cent. on the capital raised and in consideration of the said Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., being appointed Managing Agents of the Company on a certain fixed remuneration with the right of appointing one of their representatives as a Director of the Company who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Directors.
(2) An Agreement dated 14th February, 1916, between the Company and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi, appointing Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents of the Company and providing for their remuneration—Rs. 4,560 per annum from date of registration of the Company.

Two of the Directors, namely, the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb and B. Frank Jones are Managers in the firm of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., and the nature and extent of the interest of that Firm in the promotion of the Company and in the Concession acquired by the Company has been stated above.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

98. Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than eight.
100. Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., as Managing Agents of the Company, shall from time to time have the right of nominating one of their representatives as a Director of the Company, and such Director shall also be the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
103. The qualification of every Director (other than the Director representing Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.) shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of at least Rupees five thousand and it shall be the duty of every such Director to comply with the provisions of Section 86 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

NOTICES

104. The remuneration of the Directors for their services shall be rupees thirty each, and for the Chairman rupees fifty for each meeting attended by them.
105. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but if the number falls below the quorum provided in article 114, the Directors shall not, except for the purpose of filling up vacancies, act, so long as the deficiency continues.
106. The Office of a Director shall *ipso facto* be vacated:—
(a) If he file a petition in insolvency or becomes bankrupt, or is adjudicated insolvent, or has a receiving order made against him, or suspends payment, or compounds with his creditors.
(b) If he be found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind.
(c) If he, (not being the Director representing Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.) cease at any time to hold his qualification. Any Director vacating office under this paragraph shall be incapable of being re-appointed Director until he has obtained his qualification.
(d) If he absent himself from the meetings of the Directors for three consecutive meetings without special leave of absence unless he is engaged abroad on the Company's business.
(e) If by notice in writing to the Company he resign his office.
(f) If he be punished under the penal provisions of the Indian Companies Act, of 1913, or any substituting act.
107. No Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either as vendor, purchaser, agent, broker or otherwise, nor shall any such contract, or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director shall be in any way interested, be voided; nor shall any Director, so contracting or being so interested, be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office, or of the fiduciary relation thereby established, but it is declared that the nature of his interest must be disclosed by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the contract or arrangement is determined on, if his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Directors after the acquisition of his interest, and that no Director shall, as a Director, vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he is so interested and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to either of the Agreements mentioned in Article 3 hereof or to any modification thereof or to any matters arising thereout, or to any contract by or on behalf of the Company to give to the Directors, or any of them, any security for advances, or by way of indemnity, or to a settlement or set-off of cross claims; and it may at any time or times respectively be suspended or relaxed to any extent by a General Meeting. A general notice that any Director, is a member, representative or employe of any specified Firm or Company, and is to be regarded as interested in any subsequent transactions with such Firm or Company shall be sufficient disclosure under this Article, and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with such Firm or Company. A Director shall be disqualified by reason of his holding any other office or place of profit under the Company in conjunction with his office of Director, except that of Auditor, and may be appointed thereto upon such terms as to remuneration, tenure of office and otherwise, as the Directors may arrange.

The Directors will not proceed to allotment unless the whole of the issue now offered is subscribed.

The Preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 7,050.

Applications for shares should be made upon the accompanying form. If no allotment be made the application money will be returned in full.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the Report and Construction Estimate, of the Concession from the Government of India, and of the Agreements referred to above may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, and any person applying for any share will be deemed to have inspected the said Documents and Agreements, and to be bound by the same.

4

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of

THE LARKANA-JACOBABAD (SIND) LIGHT RAILWAY, LIMITED.

KARACHI.

Dear Sirs,

Herewith I/we beg to send you the sum of.....

Rupees .....

being a deposit of Rs. 5 (five rupees) per share on.....Shares in the above Company, I/we hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me/us, upon the terms of the Prospectus, Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we authorise you to register me/us as holder (s) of the shares alloted to me/us, and I/we undertake to pay the remaining instalments as provided in your Prospectus.

Usual Signature .....

Name in full .....

Address in full .....

Profession or Occupation.....

Date .....

This application should be filled in at once and sent to the Managing Agents, Larkhana-Jacobabad (Sind) Light Railway, Ltd., Karachi, or to the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Amritsar, Delhi, Rangoon or Colombo.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1916, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during one year and 3 years respectively commencing 1st day of April 1916.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with the heading as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable in Bombay.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper

General Storekeeper's office, Parel, 19th February 1916. 3160

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahalukhmi, at 6 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1916.

AGENDA.

1. To elect the Committee of Turf Club for the year 1916-17.
2. To consider the question of the revision of the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses and ponies, as proposed at the General Meeting held at Poona on the 25th September, 1915.
3. To discuss any other business brought forward.

(By Order), J. REYNOLDS, Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

3133

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—

Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co.
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.
For further particulars apply:—
Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
No. 133, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3265

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st March, 1916, the Timings of certain of the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations or apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1916. 262

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February, 1916. 3308

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 25TH FEBRUARY, AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of provisions for Indian Troops, and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th day of February 1916 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 27th day of February 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the new church, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockery ware, marble topped and plain tables, fancy teapoys, rich silk tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich silk tapestry upholdstered chesterfield handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich engravings, rich Persian and English carpets, rich toned Gabruder Knake's iron framed cottage piano imported by Messrs. Rose and Co., bronze figures, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, English refrigerator ice chest, iron single and double bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zoonda almirahs, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers bentwood chairs, lady's and gent's bicycles, iron cooking stove, garden flower pots etc., etc.

The property of H. L. BRYCE Esq., of Messrs. Hoar and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT 5TH KOLI LANE AND MANECKJEE STREET AT LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee Mr. Poonamchand Khooma and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Balaji Ram Dambay and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated respectively the 7th day of November 1901 and the 23rd day of January 1905 and made between the said Balaji Ramji Dambay of the one part and Khooma Kollaji and Co., of the other part, the following Landed Properties VIZ:—

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROPERTIES.

First.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being with the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba in 5th Koli Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty eight square yards be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 44-56 New No. 4737 Old Survey No. 7172 New Survey No. 9590 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 861 and Street Nos. 1-3-5 and bounded on the East by the house of Rama Nackwa on the West by the house of Gawria Sindhi on the North by the Kalli beyond that by the house of Ramchandra Raghoba and on the South by the house of Thakar Morarji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Maneckjee Street (Lower Colaba) being in the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52 New No. 4744 Old Survey No. 73 and New Survey No. 9591 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 851 and Street No. 21 and 23 and bounded on the East by the property of the said Mortgagor Balaji Ramji Dambay, on the West and South by the Maneckjee Street aforesaid and on the North by the Koli 4th Lane.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 273 of 1914.

Abdool Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Rahimatbai, widow of Oosman Haji Abdul Satar and Administratrix of the Estate of Ebrahim Haji Abdul Satar and others..Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. C. G. Bowen and R. P. Mehta, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), offer for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at Mahim, on the premises pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 9th day of September, 1915, passed in the above Suit:—

PARTICULARS.

All that oart or cocoanut plantation situate in Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with all buildings and erections thereon, and registered in the Register Book of the Collector of Bombay of the Mahim Pension and Tax property in the Island of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 335, New No. 4062, Old Survey No. 70, and New Survey No. 1-94, and assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5839 (1), 5839 (1a), 5839 (2), and 5839 (3), and Street Nos. 315, 315A, 315AA, 315B, in upper Mahim Street, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts according to the conveyance dated the 26th of November, 1902, but 6135 square yards or thereabouts according to the bills of the Collector of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the oart of Sao Mingal Church, on or towards the South by the oart of Mithabai widow, on or towards the East by the oart of Pascol Jao Quiny, and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by Diggis Tank, and which said premises were, and are in the occupation of the tenants of Rahimatbai, widow of Oosman Haji Abdul Satar, as administratrix of the Estate of Haji Ebrahim Haji Abdul Satar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The SALE of the remaining Japanese, Satsuma Jatwata vases, bronze figures, silk purdahs, water colours, etc., at Waterloo Mansions, Fort, will be resumed TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Church property at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, ANCIENT AND RARE GOLD AND SILVER COINS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Dosabhoy Kasinath, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following jewellery:—

Gold chain, gold ring with oval shape diamond, gold ring with round cut, gold ring set with diamonds, ruby and pearl rings, gold hunting watch with an effigy of Sir J. J. Baronet, on the cover, gold studs, sleeve links, pearls, a large lot of very valuable ancient and rare gold and silver coins, old copper coins and coins of various countries of the world, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th February, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 25th February, 1916,, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 158-174, and 2.14, Case No. 407. Nishanpada Road.

Building Street Nos. 17.20, Case Nos. 6.9, Ripon Road (Kalapani Section).

AUCTION SALE OF 47 CASES OF HURICANE LANTERNS: GLASS CHIMNEYS: LAMPS: SHAWLS AND THERMOS FLASKS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esqr., Controller of Hostile Trading concerns, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms the following unclaimed cargo ex "s. s." "Lichtenfels."

B 157 K. 2026/33—8 cases Hurricane lanterns.

R. (H. J.). D 8/15.—8 cases German Chimneys.

R. 599. D 1044/5—8 cases German Chimneys.

R. 88. D 31/40—10 cases Chimneys.

R. 236. D 1/11—11 cases Lamps and spare globes.

R. 531. D 329.—1 case Flowered Emb. Shawls.

C. 297. F 42—1 case Thermos flask &c.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS AT TITVALA, NEXT TO KALYAN STATION, G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of Pardeshi Bheshwar Shivdas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Khoja Monjee Valjee, an adjudged insolvent and Kanjee Valjee, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) near Titwala Station, where the goods are now lying.

A lot of about 2 to 2½ lacs bricks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid, at the office of the Auctioneers, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within three days from the day of sale and goods taken delivery of at his own expense.

N. B.—There is a train leaving Victoria Terminus Station at 10-10 a.m. (S. T.), which stops at Titvala, after that there is no other train convenient to the intending buyers to be in time for the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES WITH GARDEN LAND, TRESS AND WELL AT THE VILLAGE OF THAL IN ABIBAG TALUKA OF COLABA DISTRICT.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. Co. J.

Suit No. 735 of 1904.

Ganpatrao Atmaram and another

v/s.

Gajanan Jairam Joshi and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ramkrishna Raghunath Moramker and Vinayak Balkrishna Nadkarni the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Decree dated 11th day of January, 1909, and the Order dated the 18th day of June, 1914, in the said suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. auctioneers, will sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of Ganpatram Atmaram and Mahadeo Atmaram the plaintiffs in the above suit in the property situate at Thal in the Alibag Taluka of the Colaba District at the site of the property on SATURDAY the 26th February, 1916 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon Attorneys for the said Receivers at 2, Dean Lane Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground situate at the Village of Thal in the Alibag Taluka of the Colaba District bearing Survey and Plot numbers and admeasuring and assessed at as follows:—

Name.	Survey No.	Area. Pot No.	Ac.	Gths.	Assessment. Rs.
Taki Baug	236	1	2	15½	32
Baug	236	2	3	17½	38

with the trees, well, water, water-courses and the two bunglows standing therein admeasuring 13 hands east and west and 17 hands south and north and the other bunglow used as a barn and as a dwelling house admeasuring 11 hands east and west and 13 hands south and north and the shed or thatche house forming the servants quarters and store-room being 9 hands east and west and 15 hands south and north.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

NOW SHOWING
The fourth instalment of the
BROKEN COIN
CASH PRIZES
Rs. 1,000.
Five shows on Saturday:—4.30—6; 6-15-7-45; 8—9-30; 9-45—11-15; Last show at 11-30 p.m.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
Saturday, 26th February, 1916,
SHARADA
Sunday, 27th February, 1916.
TAJEWAPHA
New Urdu Play.
at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL daily opens at 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) from 23rd February to 8th March, 1916 (including Sundays.)
3267

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Final Episodes of

"THE CLUTCHING HAND."

His arrest and the extraordinary revelation of a dual identity, even more incongruous than the famous Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

MATSUSHINA BAY	RIM OF DESERT	PATHE'S GAZETTE	WIFFLES DANCING PUMPS
Japanese Travel film.	A drama with a moral	Latest.	The best by M. Prince

NEXT WEEK
look out for
THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

Last few nights! Last few nights! Last few nights

PROVEANIE TROUPE
6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London,

PROVEANIE TROUPE
6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London.

THE LONDON FILM CO'S LATEST and GREATEST PRODUCTION.

"THE MIDDLEMAN"

Played and produced by an all star London Cast, featuring the Famous London Stars.

ALBERT CHEVALIER — JANE GAIL of "Prisoner of Zenda" fame — GERALD AMES of "Rupert of Hentzau" fame

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

LAST NINE DAYS.

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S TRIUMPHANT SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
Last evening's great success,
"FOR THE QUEEN"

An exciting drama of intrigue in the Spanish Court and how Don Cæsar de Bazan saved the honour of the Queen.

TO-MORROW, MATINEE AT 4-30.
The ever popular drama,
"EAST LYNNE"

The story of a wife's unreasoning jealousy of her husband, her desertion with another man and her despairing efforts to repair her wrongdoings.

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-30
The Society Play
"THE THIEF"

How a woman steals from her hostess in order to wear smart clothes so as to keep her husband's love, which she greatly prizes.

4 P. M. SUNDAY 4 P. M.
"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"

This play proved such a favourite that it has packed houses at each performance. This is the last time it will be presented this season.

MONDAY NEXT AT 9-30.
"THE THIEF"
for the last time by the Company.

TUESDAY NEXT AT 9-30
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

A tale of the days of Charles I, in which a careless young cavalier proves that good blood will out when the supreme test comes.

WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9-30
The great Egyptian Play
"BELLA DONNA"

THURSDAY, BANK HOLIDAY.
MATINEE AT 4-30
The Company's great successes,
"EAST LYNNE"
EVENING AT 9-30
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

FRIDAY, 3rd MAR. 9-30.
UNDER TWO FLAGS.

SATURDAY, MATINEE, MARCH 4th.
At 4-30
The sensational melodrama.
ALONE IN LONDON.

SATURDAY AT 9-30
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
"MILESTONES."

BOOKING at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.

AS A GREAT RUSH is expected at tomorrow's and Sunday's matinees, patrons are requested to take their seats AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, it being impossible for ushers to escort them to their places at the busiets time just before the rise of the curtain.

ALL WANTING TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS AT THE CLOSE OF ANY PERFORMANCE ARE ASKED TO GIVE THEIR NAMES TO THE BOOKING CLERK DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL, AS THEY CAN THEN BE ASSURED OF VEHICLES. IT IS UNWISE TO EXPECT CONVEYANCES AT A DISTANCE FROM THE HOUSE.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

LAST NIGHT
of the great film
THE LIFE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Which portrays the career of the sweetest and noblest of Englishwomen, who gave her life to the care of wounded soldiers.

Also
A WIFFLES FAMILY INTRIGUE.
SCENES IN TONKIN
and the last
PATHE GAZETTE

NEXT SUNDAY AT 6-45 and 10.
ANOTHER SPLENDID CINEMA PROGRAMME!

A Sensational film,
'THE DARE-DEVIL RESCUE,"

Which shows a famous American aviator in amazing feats. A jump from an aeroplane travelling at high speed is only one of these.

YET ANOTHER WIFFLES SCREAM!
This time he is
IN A MUSICAL VEIN,
And is seen in funnier situations than ever before.

Also the splendid 2-part Drama,
"THE WAR BABY"

A touching story of the great war with a happy ending.

The very latest
PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR.

On Sunday Next February 27th
at 4-30 p.m.
"DIRECT FROM THE BATTLE GROUNDS"
MON. ROBERT CHAIDRON
BELGIAN CONSUL
will introduce
MON. ROBERT WOUTERS
of the
17th BATTERY, Belgian Army,
who will deliver an Illustrated Lecture on the Fighting in Belgium from the siege of Liege to the Battle of the Yser showing views taken on the Battlefields of Termonde, Malines, Dixmude and Louvain, being present in all terrific engagements.

Special Prices Rs. 2, 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
All proceeds handed over to the
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Kaisha: 100 cwts. gum arabic, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Azumasan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,574 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Taisho Maru (s) 308 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 1,560 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 89 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 704 cwts. gum arabic, M. B. Kaisha; 5 cwts. sandalwood, M. B. Kaisha; 60 cwts. ajwan seeds, Thomas Cook and Son.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 2 cwts. genda horns, S. Vazir; 9 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 4 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24.

Nagoya	Garwood	London
Zayani	Ookerji	Basra
Okhla	Pratt	Rangoon

DEPARTURES

Feb. 24.

Atenic	Storm	Hull
Lhasa	King	Karachi

Feb. 24.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant via Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday morning from London, which port she left on the 28th January, with the mails of the 4th instant and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain K. Ookerjee, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Busreh, which port she left on the 16th instant, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived here on Thursday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, sailed on Thursday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Athenic:—The steamer Athenic, 2,628 tons, Captain J. Strom, sailed on Thursday for Hull and Badagara, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 24th Feb. 1916.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering	Baag	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Medomsley	Carrick	T. M. & Co
D. & R. Lady Charlotta	Smith	K. N. & Co
F. Blackheath	Scott	T. M. & Co
G. Ferrara	Fethers	S. Wallace & Co
H. Taisho Maru	Ogawa	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Millpool	Thomas	F. F. Campbell & Co
M. Santarea	Chapman	T. M. & Co
P. Horatius	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Forfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Shirala	Adamuro K.	M. M. & Co
3 Glenmay	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Kenkon Maru	Tagai	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Totomi Maru	Tavaka	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Java Maru	Fuenigami	O. S. Kaisha
8 Rhenania	Merlo	M. Italiana
9 Streathern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Kowsik	Wilson	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
2 Azumasan Maru	Kikuchi	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Oriola	Chapman	V. S. N. Co
6 Circasia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.	
Torilla		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahrein	Bouvit	T. M. & Co
Bhumani	Merli	Maritima Italiana
Lady McCallum	Robins	M. M. & Co
Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Richard Nordoak	Hun	F. F. Campbell & Co
Subedar	Crebin	Asiatic S.N. & C.
Zayani	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostri

IMPORTS.

Feb. 24.

S. S. Orsula from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.—12 cases paper, 117 cases glass beads, 497 cases cotton goods, 165 cases glue, 50 cases vermouth, 82 cases earthenware, 20 cases metals, 4 cases chocolate, 2 cases confectionary, 50 cases nickelware, 12 cases wine, 582 blocks marble, 27 cases marble works, 5 cases rubber goods, 15 cases motor, 135 cases cotton and silk goods, 84 cases spun waste silk, 4 cases cotton velvet, 36 cases cotton and silk velvet, 650 bags almonds, 5 casks tartaric acid, 37 cases soap, 20 bales hemp, 1,200 bags sulphur 41 cases gold stones.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 40 bales wool, K. Moolji; 54 bales wool, B. Faizmull; 205 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 30 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 22 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 21 bales wool, J. Rajmall; 600 cwts. saltpetre, Ralli Brothers; 2,242 cwts. linseed oil cake, Brnel and Co.; 20,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Horatius (s) 40 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 5 bales goat hair, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 190 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

Lady Charlotte (s) 40,880 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

Medomsley (s) 140 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 4 bales wool, C. Ramsoroop; 24 bales wool, K. Rikhaldas; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 25 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 128 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 11,011 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 820 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 400 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Blackheath (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR HULL.

Millpool (s) 32,032 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

Warley Pickering (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. Valabdas.

Forfar (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Sardinia (s) 6,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Rhenania (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR GENOA.

Rhenania (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Azumasan Maru (s) 2,050 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Azumasan Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Azumasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 650 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Kenkon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G.

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		200
" " Imports		..
Mid. Americans		7.72—6
Egyptian F.G F.		11.75+5
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..March	11.32
	May	11.57
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..March	11.00
	May	11.31

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
Feb-	7.60	
Feb.-Mar.	7 56	
Mar.-Apl.	7.55	
April-May	7.53	—1
May-June	7.51	
June-July	7.48	
July-Aug.	7.46	
Aug.-Sept.	7.39+1	
Sept.-Oct.	7.33+2	
Oct.-Nov.	7.28+2	
Nov.-Dec.	7.23+2	
Dec.-Jan.	7.22+2	
Jan.-Feb	7.19+3	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	..11.57—1
May	..11.74—1
July	..11.78 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 23rd.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.55	
" " Fully Good ..	5.70	
" " Fine ..	5.85	
M. G. Bhowpuggar Good ..	5.99	
" " Fully Good ..	6.13	
" " Fine ..	6.28	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.00	
" " " Fine ..	6.30	—5
M. G Broach Good ..	7.25	
" Fully Good ..	7.40	
" Fine ..	7 55	
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.50	
" " Fully Good ..	5.65	
" " Fine ..	5.80	

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Feb 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	57,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York March ..	11.37+11
Futures at New York May ..	11.61+11
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.55—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..11.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.08+11
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.38+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars.. ..	57

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 22nd.

Consols. 2½ %	58⅜	
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54⅜	Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris		
Francs 28.00—.03		
Transfers on Madras Rs. 12,00,000 @ 1 4 5/32		
" " Bombay Rs. 29,00,000 at 1 4 5/32		

London, Feb. 23rd.

Consols 2½ %	58½+⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	54⅜	Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris		
Francs 28.00 Unchgd.		

London, Feb. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	27 1/16+1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to Mint and Continental Buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 5 3/16		Unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛	
" " " " 6 "	5⅜	
Interest day to day loans	4⅛	
" 7 day market loans	4½	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £855,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 23rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.			Rs.
Nil.	were allotted	to Calcutta	
30,000	" "	to Bombay	1,46,000
1,16,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4 3/32.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 9% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
18,35,000	were allotted	to Calcutta	
26,75,000	" "	to Bombay	46,60,000
1,00,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta, Bombay at 1-4 1/8

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 9% { above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 1,77,64,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred. Rs.

Rs. 94,000 were allotted to Calcutta 1,94,000

Tenders on Calcutta 1-4 3/32.

Min. Rate Received Calcutta 9% above that rate in full.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Feb. 23rd.

Transfers:—

On Calcutta Rs. 18,50,000, On Bombay Rs. 22,50,000, On Madras Rs. 13,00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.

DEFERRED TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1/4 1/8

BILLS.

On Calcutta Rs. 25,000, On Madras Rs. 40,000 } @ 1/4 1/8

THE MAILS.

London, Feb. 23rd.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 22nd

3½% 1925—1928	£88¼+⅛	
4½% 1925—1945	£97½+⅛	

London, Feb. 23rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88¼+⅛	
4½ % 1925—1945	197½	Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Feb. 22nd.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	71/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar.	68/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	Sailer February Sellers	68/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	83/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers	74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton seed (sound delivered per on) Feb-Mar. Hull Buyers	£14-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	130—½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	107—1
Copper Braziers	£145+2
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	70
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£27 15-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-2-6+7s 6d.

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta. Mar.-April.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	21/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March Paid.	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers	3/5¼

London, Feb. 23rd.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheats.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	71
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. March	68

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales	March Steamer Sellers	72/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	83
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Buyers	7¼

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb March Paid	76

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Hull Value	£14-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130 Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106—1
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metal	15
Hard Spelter	70
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£27-15-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-2 6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Paid	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers	3/5¼

London, Feb. 23rd

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March Sellers	83

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta March-April	19
August-October	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	19/1½
August-October	18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March-April	21/3
August-October	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	21/4½
August-October	20/1½

Tone.—Easier Nothing Doing.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 23rd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..		52/6
" " Mutton " ..		53/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The market to-day has ruled firmer with Broach at about 284.

Some business has been done in March. Akolas and ready cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal 216.
Fine Akolas 258.
Good Broach 284½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths			Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	..	285	283½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	..	222/3	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	..	228½/9	216½	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	219	..	"
M. G Khandesh	..	..	238/9	226/7	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat			275	..	"
M. G Nagpore ..	..	..	275	..	"
M G Akola Khaas.	..	..	257	..	"
Do.	..	..	262	..	May. 1916
M. G Dharmangaum Pulgam			..	..	..
M G. Broach ..	..		282/3	..	Mar. 1916
H G Westerns ..	..	..	..	275	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns..	..	..	..	287/8	"
H. G. Miraj	..	..	..	312	"
H G Compta	..	..	..	306	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar		..	..	309	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 24th, 1916.—6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	..	
	228	228	215	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	236	215	215	March
	..	230	218	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	207	Ready
	..	215	205	March
	..	230	227	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	225	March
	..	242	..	May
Jaina (M.G.)	..	..	245	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	275	Ready
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple,	..	255	247	Ready
Akola-Khaas	..	247	240	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	257	249	March
	..	262	..	May
Comrawatees description (M.G.)		259	251	Ready & Mar.
Dharmangaum Pooljaum (M.G)		261	253	Ready & Mar.
Yeotmals (M.G.)		266	258	Ready & Mar.
Nagpore	..	274	266	Ready
Kamptee (M.G.)	..	272	..	March
Wardha Highest. (M.G.)	..	273	265	Ready
	..	272	..	March
Broach (M G.)	..	280	272	Ready
	..	282	279	March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	287	285	1/25 April
	..	240	228	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)		..	..	280 April/May
Sewgd. Dharwar		..	..	308 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)		..	..	288 April/May
" (H.G.)		..	..	282 April/May
Compta (M.G.)		..	..	306 April/May
Miraj M. G. ..		..	..	310 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned the Ready quoted AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise noted), "Saltha Terms," i.e. Instalment of 5 annas per vale of 5 rounded thousand

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd February 1916:—

Cotton	19,018	Bales
Wheat	2,069	cwts.
Linseed	5,057	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,096	"
Ginjellyseed	3,391	"
Groundnuts	11,113	"
Castorseed	11,969	"
Rice	6,300	"
Myrabollams	2,924	"
Cottonseed	12,275	"
Gram	766	"
Joowar	3,791	"
Maize	213	"
Barley	1,766	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 24th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43 8 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 1 0	8 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 10 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 9 3
Linseed May	8 10 3

Castorseed.

Ready .. .. Rs. 7-14 R. D. per cwt.
Forward March. Rs. 7-11 R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3.32d. Mar.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. April.
D. 6 m.s Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do	194½.
60 d-s Hongkong	141½
Do. Shanghai	191
Do. d-s Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26 0-0
Australian Do.	25-11-0
Bombay Do.	25.5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 3-0
English Dragons	15 9.6
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a better tone to-day and a slight rise was recorded.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood steady.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 485

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 449, Standards to Rs. 1,052½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,307½ and Centrals to Rs. 2,055.

Currimbhai remained firm at Rs. 235. Indore Malwas improved to Rs. 270.

Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 352½.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 660.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept steady at Rs. 855.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 120 and Rs. 121. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 350 to Rs. 355.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares advanced to Rs. 570. Central Provinces changed hands at Rs. 113½

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 20½ and Central India Minings at Rs. 29½.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,502½.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 444.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares were placed at Rs. 160.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

At the share market jute mill shares ruled fully firm with a sensational rise in Naihatti which advanced to Rs. 225 from Rs. 211 yesterday. Barnagores were also on rise. Outside jute mill shares there was no features of interest in the market.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 766; Bhuskajuri 15-4, 15-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 348, 349, 350; Auckland (ord) 157, 158; Barnagore (ord) 89-8, 90-8, 91; Budge Budge (ord) 390, 391; Clive (ord) 115-8, 116-8. 117; Dalhousie (ord) 230, 231; Delta (ord) 387, 388; Empire (ord) 24-8 to 25; Fort Gloster (ord) 343. 344-8, 345-8; Fort Wilham (ord) 119, 120; Fort William (pref) 123; Gourepore (ord) 382 to 386; Howrah (ord) 196; Hooghly (pref) 13-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 315 to 318; Kanknarrah (ord) 397, 398, 399; Kelvin (ord) 351, 352, 353; Lawrence (ord) 231 to 234; Naihati (ord) 224, 225; Northbrook (ord) 23.4 to 23-8; Reliance (ord) 193, 194, 195; Soorah (ord) 130, 131; Standard (ord) 282.

Tea:—Chandypore 130; Seajuli 23-8.

Miscellaneous:—Sara Sirajganj Railway 95 e. 1.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 83-1 to 84.2 and small lots were done at Rs. 84-4 to 84-8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was slight in rain during the week ending 22nd insant in East Khandesh. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind and Kathiawar. Picking of cotton continues in Thar and Parkar, Gujerat, Dharwar, West Khandesh, Baroda, Kolhapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak and in Karachi, Panch Mahals, Surat Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains are generally steady.

CONDITION OF CROPS IN JANUARY.

No rain fell during the month at any of the reporting stations.

The harvesting of kharif crops has been completed and their threshing is in progress. The picking of cotton has been finished in the Deccan but continues in Dharwar, in the Karnatak and in Gujarat and Gujarat States. The standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except in North Gujarat where they are only fair. Damage through disease has been reported from two talukas of Kaira in Gujarat and through adverse winds from three talukas of Bijapur in the Karnatak. In North Gujarat the standing crops are being assisted by irrigation were feasible. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season commenced in places and collection of rab materials in the Konkan in progress.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th February 1916 was 30.123 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 23rd February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29 909	Inches
Tempers are of Air	75 5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7	"
Dew point	68 6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.795	"
Extent of cloudy sky (One whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	83 1	"
Minimum do. do	60.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW WNW,NW.	
Movement of Wind do do	147 Miles.	

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 24.

The weather has been dry everywhere.

Forecast:—Some rain in Upper Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind but clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is in excess except in lower Sind; night temperature is also above normal at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the South Konkan and normal or in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has been reported. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and skies are moderately clouded in Baluchistan and Sind.

A few showers are possible in Baluchistan.

Bombay, 24th February 1916.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 24th of February 1916.

STATIONS.		Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	..	67.7	52.0	90	..	5.10	—4 07
Jask	..	80.5	67.6	56	..	2.73	—0.31
Do. (22nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	83.3	67.3	63	..	4.79	1.99
Do. (22nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	..	82.8	51.0	63	..	0.13	—0.96
Rawalpindi	..	69.2	39.1	75	..	2.06	—3.62
Lahore	..	80.3	51.0	55	..	0.63	—1.76
Biesar	..	83.8	53.5	47	..	0.35	..
Ambala	..	80.7	53.1	46	..	1.01	—3.42
Delhi	..	80.2	59.0	40	..	1.56	—0.70
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	..	83.7	55.3	49	..	0.64	—0.66
Mainpuri	..	81.4	53.1	63	..	1.00	—0.99
Jhansi	..	87.1	57.1	40	..	0.55	—0 88
Cawnpore	..	82.8	54.1	47	..	0.41	1.28
Allahabad	..	83.7	61.9	67	..	1.01	—0.86
RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	..	87.3	51.2	45	..	0	—0.82
Karachi	..	78.4	65 9	80	0.01	0.19	—0.90
Ajmer	..	84.2	52.4	50	..	0.05	—1.00
Jaipore	..	85.7	57.1	30	..	0.24	—0.83
Kotah	..	88.4	63 2	38	..	0.03	—0.71
Mount Abu	..	71.8	55.9	52	..	0	—1.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	..	86.4	60.7	57	..	0	—0.38
Dwarka	..	79.8	69.9	82	..	0.1	—0.43
Veraval	..	78.1	68.9	80	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	..	88.1	57.0	94	..	0	—0.44
Bhavnagar Para	..	88.8	63.4	85	..	0 01	—0.43
Surat	..	90.5	61.3	61	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	..	90.9	64.0	54	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	..	90.4	60 0	63	..	0	—0.46
Neemuch	..	87.1	58 5	42	..	0.08	—0.31
Indore	..	87.2	56.1	54	..	1.13	0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	..	82.1	52.9	60	..	1.07	—1.02
Saugor	..	84.1	59.4	50	..	1.25	—0.65
Hoshangabad	..	88.1	56.4	65	..	1.47	—0.04
Khandwa	..	91.0	57.7	38	..	0.82	—0.22
Akola	..	93.1	54 2	37	..	1.95	0.30
Amroati	..	91.1	60 9	38	..	1.02	—0.67
Nagpur	..	89.4	58 1	43	..	1.25	—0.72
Chanda	..	92.5	56.0	47	..	0.84	—0 86
Raipur	..	86.7	59.6	51	..	1.25	—0.20
KONKAN—							
Bombay	..	83.1	68.5	60	..	0.09	—0.48
Ratnagiri	..	84.5	68.7	65	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	..	83.2	71.5	95	..	0.94	—0.25
Kaiwar	..	84.8	68.7	96	..	1.07	—0.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	..	91.4	55.1	48	..	0.16	—0.67
Ahmednagar	..	91.4	50.5	31	..	0.40	2.13
Poona	..	93.2	55.3	50	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	..	93.0	60.8	24	..	1.27	—0.28
Bijapur	..	94.0	65.7	19	..	0.43	—0.34
Belgaum	..	92.6	63.3	28	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	..	92.1	61.2	38	..	1.82	0.62
Nizamabad (Indore)	..	95.1	50 0	47	..	0.93	—6.23
Hyderabad	..	95.4	65.9	62	..	0.79	—0.9
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	..	86.0	75.2	76	..	8.17	4.80
Calicut	..	86.4	76.4	82	..	18 29	6.91
Cochin	..	90.7	76.1	78	..	6.84	—0.28
Colombo	..	87.2	68.1	92	..	27.91	4.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	..	87.9	71.2	85	..	20.73	14.09
Bellary	..	95.5	68.7	53	..	7.26	5.02
Cuddapah	..	101.5	75.2	43	..	9.44	4.66
Madras	..	92.3	71.1	86	..	21.24	0.99
Bangalore	..	92.5	63.5	55	..	3.61	—0.13
Coimbatore	..	97.9	70.7	65	..	6.76	1.48
Trichinopoly	..	97 0	70.3	77	..	12.87	4.03
Negapatam	..	86.2	75.5	77	..	24.23	—4.89

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

	Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
		Feb.			Feb.		
Thur.	24	m	2 0	27 8	24	m 8 7	16 1
		e	2 52a	26 7		e 8 16a	19 3
Fri.	25	m	2 34	26 10	25	m 8 51	16 5
		e	3 48a	25 11		e 9 7a	20 7
Sat	26	m	3 16	25 11	26	m 9 47	17 0
		e	4 58a	25 4		e 10 18a	21 8
Sun.	27	m	4 17	24 11	27	m 11 2	17 6
		e	6 37a	25 3			
Mon.	28	m	5 50	24 8	28	m 0 48	22 0
		e	8 18a	26 0		e 0 42a	17 7
Tues.	29	m	7 41	24 5	29	m 2 32	21 0
	Mar.	e	9 19a	27 2	Mar.	e 2 8a	17 1
Wed.	1	m	9 0	25 4	1	m 3 22	19 8
		e	10 3a	28 2		e 3 7a	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	24 (Thursday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 42m.
"	25 (Friday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h 43m.
"	26 (Saturday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 43m
"	27 (Sunday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 43m
"	28 (Monday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 44m.
"	29 (Tuesday)	" 6h 59m.	" 6h. 44m.
Mar.	1 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 59m.	" 6h. 44m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1916 February	19d.	7h. 56-4m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	26d.	2h 58-8m. p.m.
New Quarter	March	4d.	9h. 27-6m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	12d	0h. 2-6m. a.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Bahrein, Mahomerrah and Busra close at the Bombay General Post Office this week at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

Prof. D. D. Kanga's Public Lecture on "Chemistry in Daily Life, with special reference to Air, Water and Life—Part IV." Bai Bhikhaiji Bengali Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, 6 p.m.

Opera House, "For the Queen" 9-30 p.m.

Address by Sir John Prescott Howett, former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, on the work of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Headquarters of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Science Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m., his Excellency the Governor presiding.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Opera House, "East Lynne," 4-30 p.m.; and "The Thief", 9-30 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5.45 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, annual general meeting, 7-15 p.m., Dinner 8.45 p.m., Readymony Building, Apollo Pier Road.

Western India Turf Club Half Yearly General Meeting, Race Course, 8-30 a.m. Bombay Races.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

Young Men's Hindu Association, Fifth Anniversary Celebration, Hira Baug, 4-30 p.m.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha's Lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art," under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Entertainment in aid of East Indies Naval Fund, Princess V. M. Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

February 25.

18. Meeting.—There will be a meeting of all Officers Commanding Coys. and Cr. Sergts. at Headquarters on Tuesday next, the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. All are requested to attend.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—Bavarda ..... Starke
Overture.—Mirella ..... Gounod
Valse.—Phryne ..... Lulueta
Selection.—The Girl in the Train ..... Leo Fall.
Dance of the Hours from La Gioconda ..... Ponchielli.
Selection from the Revue.—Push and Go ..... Darewski.
Descriptive Piece.—Phantom Brigade ..... Myddleton.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. mail boat Nagoya:—

Mrs Jenkins, Rev J D Mitchell, Mr W G Connor, Mr J G Dargie, Mr M Eden, Miss C Gordon, Miss J Norris, Hon Justice Atkinson, 2nd-Lt R H Deakin, 2nd-Lt T C D Pickette, 2nd-Lt E W Tyson, 2nd-Lt A R Solly, 2nd-Lt A V A Mercer, Mr G Taylor, Mr G Dobie, Mr A Robertson, Miss C Watts, Mr H T Newman, Mr G T Anderson, Mr W Warwick, Mrs F Carleton, Mr F Cawdrey, Mr R F R Vicarjee, Mrs Blake, Mr and Mrs R Ebenezer, Dr V R Chatterjee, Mr A Acott, Mrs T Hunter, Mr T G Drummond, Mr A C Dow, Rev Tyndle Biscoe, Col F Macdonald, Capt R Hill, Mr A Parry, Mrs Hargreaves and infant, Lt J L Williams, Lt L L Gregory, Lt A J Gaine, Lt J McLeod, Lt A C Neill, Asst-Engr T V Monks, Mr T Geary, ICS, Lt R Godfrey, Lt W Cairns, Lt W J James, Lt H Gorman, Lt A E Trick, Asst-Engr Pigy, Asst-Engr W H Reynolds, Asst Engr W Stevens, Asst-Engr J T Oakley, Asst-Engr W E Thirlwell, Asst-Engr E [illegible] Villey, Asst-Engr E T Williams, Asst-Engr [illegible] T Allison, Asst-Engr W Stary, Asst-Engr T [illegible]pherd, Capt G C Drinan, Mr M Swalas, [illegible]-Engr W Steven, 2nd-Lt G J Knowles, [illegible]t F Helm, 2nd-Lt H V Geary, Capt [illegible]nham-Walsh, Lt Drew, Asst-Engr [illegible]n, Miss Nancy Baines, Mr A D Keith, [illegible] Keith, Mr A Kinchcliffe, Mrs Kinch[illegible]. Mr and Mrs W G Taunton, Capt T O [illegible]illiams, Lt Sylvester, Sister N Stewart, Sister E M Crawford, Sister M Soanlin, Sister K Ryan, Sister F Pennington, Sister A Roberts, 2nd-Lt Lyall, Waz Mahomed Jamadar, C.M Sergt Bailey, Mrs Bailey, Mr P Pollonjee, and Capt Mas Mahon.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Pir Sayed Hisamuddin Al-Refai'e Durgh will be held to-day and to-morrow at Tandel Street and Sandhurst Road Junction.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Arabia which connected with the s.s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 31st ultimo arrived in London on Wednesday the 23rd instant. All well.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

Members of all the Divisions of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas are required to be present on the Maidan, opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower today at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

With reference to the Bombay Art Society's prize-list appearing in our issue of Wednesday, it may be mentioned that, Mr. B. V. Talim was awarded Sir Dorab J. Tata's prize of Rs. 50 for the best work in sculpture and not Rs. 25 as erroneously stated by us.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nagoya, Captain A. B. Garwood, with the outward mails of the 4th instant and about 85 passengers, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11-40 a.m. on Thursday from London, which port she left on the 28th ultimo.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The second lecture of the Hemanti Lecture series has been postponed to Sunday, the 27th inst. in the Hall of the Gujarati Municipal School (Girgaum Back Road, Old Government Book Depot Building) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ramrao B. Kinikar will deliver a lecture in Marathi and Mr. Padhye will preside.

FATAL BURNS.

Mariambee, a Mahomedan girl aged six years, living on the first floor of a house in Nagdevi Street, when playing with a box of matches when she was alone in the room set fire to her clothes by striking a match and before the neighbours came to her help she was extensively burnt and died on Wednesday night.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the next Homeward English Mail Steamer Khyber will not sail till noon, on Tuesday, the 29th February, the English mails will be closed at the General Post Office on that date. The latest hour of posting will be as follows:—Registered correspondence Bombay G. P. O. 10 a.m., town sub-offices 10 a.m. Unregistered correspondence Bombay G. P. O. 11 a.m., town sub-offices 10-30 a.m.

EMBROIDERY MERCHANT ROBBED.

A dealer in embroidery thread named Mulchand Lakhmichand, who has a shop on the first floor of a house in Bhendi Baar, has reported to the Police that at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday he went home after closing his shop. At 10 p.m. He was informed that his shop was broken open and when he went there he saw that thread of the value of Rs. 1,800 had been taken away.

SORRY END TO A WRESTLING BOUT.

Two Mahomedans, who were recent arrivals in Bombay, by name Sheik Oosman and Sheik Adam, and who were living on the first floor of a house in Karwar Street, Fort, were wrestling in a friendly way, when Oosman lost his balance and fell through the window. His friend tried to save him also fell down and they were taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment where they have been kept.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and seven deaths from plague occurred in the city on Wednesday. Mazagon and Byculla reporting 2 attacks and 2 deaths each, Tarwadi and Worli 1 attack and 1 death each, Sion, Fort (North) and Harbour 1 attack each and Middle and Lower Colaba 1 death. There were 24 attacks and 13 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 110, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 118 of 1914. Out of 2,676 rats caught, 87 were found to be plague stricken.

PROFESSOR KANGA'S LECTURE.

The fifth lecture of the year 1915-1916, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Bai Bhikhaiji Bengali Buildings for the Parsi Girls' Schools Association Fort School, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), today by Prof. D. D. Kanga, M.A., A.I.I.Sc., F.C.S. The topic selected for the evening is "Chemistry in Daily Life with special reference to Air, Water and Fire—Part IV." This will be the fourth of his intended series of six lectures on the subject and will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual. The Principals, Professors and Teachers of Colleges and Schools are all cordially invited to attend.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. K. M. Khandwala, Girgaum, acknowledges the receipt of the following further sums donated towards the Bankura Sanmilini Famine Relief Fund:—Mr. Ishwerdas Ichharam Mashruwala Rs. 21, Mr. Sakarchand Trikamji Rs. 15, Mr. Ratilal Mulji Mistri Rs. 15; Mr. Kunte Rs. 2, Mr. Brijvallabhdas Narandas Rs. 11, Messrs. Chandulal H. Sopariwala and Co., Rs. 5, Dr. A. K. Dalal Rs. 5, total Rs. 74.

The whole amount, says Mr. Khandwala has been remitted to Mr. Ramanawa Chatterji Editor, "Modern Review." Mr. Khandwala has joined the general committee formed in Bombay and will henceforth work on its behalf.

KHANDIA STREET MOSQUE.

At a meeting of the Jamat of the Khandia Street Mosque, held on Wednesday, at the residence of Dr. Abdul Razaq Nomani under the presidentship of Professor Moulavi Mohamed Abbas, Dr. Abdul Razaq Nomani and Messrs. Mahbubkhan, Ratan Chhotubhai, Fakir Mohamed Mistry, Kamruddin Adhikari, Ahmed Saheb Ibrahim Saheb Mujavar, Ismail Saheb Dongrey, Mohamed Esmail Saheb Mukri, and Amir Saheb Babaji were appointed Mutavallis of the mosque, while Messrs. Munshi Abdul Rehman Saheb, Husein Mia Saheb Patrick, Suleman Sultan Saheb, Syed Ashraf Ali Saheb, Chandoomia Kakalal, Ahmedkhan Bijliwala, Ibrahim Valad Shaikh Abdulla, Dadamia Gadiwalla, Mohamed Esmail Saheb Chowli, Hissamuddin Saheb and Dawood Chaudhari were appointed Mushavirs.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Natives States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 19th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 24; Ahmedabad District 1; Surat Town and Port 21; other places in Surat District 8; Kaiyan Port 5; Thana Port 2; other places in Thana District 2; East Khandesh District 3; Nasik District 159; Satara District 38; Ahmednagar District 37; Poona Town 8; other places in Poona District 50; Sholapur Town 44; other places in Sholapur District 527; Alibag Port 1; Vengurla Port 2; Belgaum District 211; Hubli Town 33; other places in Dharwar District 107; Bijapur District 188; Kanara District 2; Hyderabad District 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 236; Savnur State 21; Satara Agency 29; Akalkote State 24; Bijapur Agency 30 and Surat Agency 8; total 1,872.

KIRLOSKER SANGIT MANDALI.

As announced in our advertisement columns the Kirlosker Sangit Mandali are staging their popular plays, at the Ripon Theatre, at Grant Road Corner, and it is with pleasure, we are able to note that this well-known Marathi Dramatic Company has not only not lost its former charms, but has considerably added to its reputation and therefore still holds a premier position. When the severe trials and the vicissitudes through which this company has recently passed successfully are considered, there is greater reason to congratulate their veteran leader Mr. Shankar B. Mujumdar. The management recently staged a new play called "Tajewapha," which is enacted in the Urdu language, and crowded houses have shown that the non-Marathi knowing public have fully appreciated this departure in the mode of the usual expression—Marathi. On Saturday night, they intend presenting again the popular Marathi Drama called "Sharada" in which the famous playwright, Mr. Deval, has so cleverly depicted the evils attendant upon the marriage of an old man with a young girl. On Sunday, at 3-30 p.m. again by special request this Company will stage "Tajewapha" in Urdu and to save disappointment intending visitors would be well advised to engage seats beforehand. The plan is now open at Vithal Sayama's house, Sandhurst Road.

PURDAH PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT TABLEAUX AND A CHARMING AFTERNOON.

The Purdah Party given by her Excellency Lady Willingdon at Government House yesterday, was a brilliant success, over 600 ladies and children attending the party. It was perhaps the most brilliant function seen for a long time in Bombay, the spacious grounds of Government House presenting a most picturesque appearance with the variegated and dazzling colours of the dresses of the Indian ladies and the little ones. The guests who belonged to all the communities of the city were on arrival received by her Excellency, to whom they were introduced, the Europeans by Mrs. Stanley Reed, the Parsis by Mrs. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, the Mahomedans by Dilshad Begum, and the Hindus by Mrs. Sirur.

After they had partaken of refreshments the guests adjourned to the Durbar Hall, which was very prettily decorated with flowers and flags. Here two most interesting Tableaux Vivants were arranged, entitled respectively "The Eastern Dream of Indian Women" and the "Navroz." They were gorgeous spectacles in which more than thirty ladies and children participated. The stage in the Durbar Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with old Indian gold and brassware and rich gold-embroidered carpets. In the first scene two Begums, dressed in the old style were seen, one seated on a "divan" with a "hukah" in her hands. The scene looked realistic in the extreme, with the two Begums in their old-world garments, reminiscent of the days of Mogul grandeur, and surrounded by other ladies in all possible sorts of Eastern costumes—Persian, Arabic, Moghal, Hindi, Marwari and what not. In the second scene, entitled "Navroz or the Vernal Equinox," two Begums were again seen reclining on a "divan," with a real Negro girl, requisitioned for the occasion, bringing them coffee and administering to their other wants. On one side of the Begums was seen seated Mrs. Kazim Tyebji dressed as a Persian lady and playing a "sitar." On the other side were seated on the floor two ladies dressed as Brahmin ladies of old, preparing some food on a stove, whilst in front of the divan were seated several ladies before whom pitchers and incense burners were placed on a beautiful gold stand. Both were typically eastern scenes, and did the highest credit to those who organised and enacted them.

After the tableaux were over, a vocal solo was given by Mrs. Sharpe and a piano solo by Miss Strangman. This was followed by a humorous dialogue by Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Paterson Brown, entitled the "Palmist," which the two ladies did most perfectly. After the tableaux were over, her Excellency met the ladies and youngsters who had participated in them and thanked them, as well as Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and others for organising the tableaux.

A most enjoyable afternoon was spent, Lady Willingdon as usual proving the most charming and hospitable of hostesses.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A "Rate-payer" in your issue of yesterday deserves the thanks of the public of Bombay for the facts and figures which he has given about the recent Justices' Election. The disproportion of representatives as compared with the electorate of J. P.'s is really appalling! Your correspondent is right in deprecating the tendency in certain circles of putting forward members of the same firm for election to the Corporation. Matters appear to be still worse when members of the same family and those in their service successfully secure seats in the Corporation. Especially in some of our benighted wards which are inhabited by masses of inarticulate working men this monopoly of the capitalist class seems to reign supreme.

It no doubt serves the ambition of certain persons to come in the Corporation as ornaments "to garnish an acquired fortune with a little bit of ornamental dignity." One would like to know in what useful debates these persons have ever taken part or done any service to the City in their civic apacities?

If J. P.'s have failed to rectify this tendency it behoves Government to see that members of one family, nay one firm, are not also nominated by it!

I have noted with regret another system prevailing in Bombay, by which the head of a Government Department and his assistant are nominated to the Corporation by Government, can such subordinates ever dare to differ from their superior Officers? At times such subordinates not only have a seat in the Bombay Corporation but represent Government in several suburban Municipalities. One wonders how such Officers can spare time in addition to their official duties to attend to varied civic affairs. These amiable gentlemen if really deserving of recognition have other avenues open to them for winning their laurels. Nominations of such subordinate officers in the Corporation and suburban Municipalities apart from the economy of it, is not only wantonly wasting of time of a public servant but jeopardising the principle of Local Self-government.

I respectfully submit it rests with Government now to rectify to some extent the vagaries of these elections!—Yours, etc.,

A. V. L.

Sandhurst Road,
Feb. 23.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has received the sum of Rs. 500 from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, being the 6th instalment owing to there being no consumption of champagne at Government House.

ARYAN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

DR. MOULTON'S LECTURE.

Dr. J. H. Moulton delivered his lecture on "Aryan Social and Religious Institutions" yesterday evening in the University Hall.

Dr. Moulton said that before delivering the lecture he had a sorrowful duty to perform and that was to mourn the loss to Aryan scholarship of a man of distinguished position and personal gifts and acnievements, and they should mourn not only for the loss to India of Professor Bnandarker, but also they could not help sympathising with his great and aged father. He had the privilege of a long conversation only lately with Prof. Bhandarker in Poona and it was no wonder that India was so proud of his scholarship.

Coming to the subject he said it was one of great interest to those interested in the religions of India. They were digging at the roots of the two religions. They were going back to the period somewhere about the second millenium, when the Hindu and Parsi religions were in the germ, in the region in the North; it was a religion which was professed by the common Aryans, from which have descended the two religions which were so very unlike. It was necessary to seek scientific and impartial light upon the religion which was professed by our common ancestors. They had to compare these two religions together and find what was common to them. Everything that was common to the Vedic and Avestan religions was to be regarded as really Aryan. The worship of Indra, continuing said the lecturer, could not be proved to have existed then. The appellation of Indian was introduced very late in the Avesta. Regarding caste there was no evidence of it in the pre-historic period. There was only a kind of negative evidence. There was a mention of two or three divisions of people in the Avesta, such as warriors, agriculturists, etc. These were only the different occupations and not castes in the present sense of the word. There was also a great difference between the names of the sacred fire in the Vedas and the Avesta. The purpose of the fire in the original sacrifice, as it was practised, was not for consuming the sacrifice. According to Herodotus the sacrifice was laid down on tender grass and the fire was the messenger to tell the gods of the sacrifice. The Persians had no temples, Herodotus says, and they worshipped the whole vault of the sky, which meant Zeus. He had actually heard the name of the deity. Father Heaven and Mother Earth were the two primitive deities in those days. They also worshipped other gods like sun, and moon and others. The spirit of victory was the name of a special god. That word meant victory in the Avesta and in the Vedic mythology there was the Indra the stayer of Vrittra and Vrittra himself. Coming to Soma, the lecturer said, it was a draught, which according to the Vedas, gave immortality. In the original home of the Aryas there was this plant but as the people of the Avesta went towards the West they got out of the geographical region where Soma plants could be grown, i.e. when they came to Maedia, it was a drink which gave immortality but which they could not produce, although the ancient Persians had not lost their accomplishments connected with the Soma drink. The learned lecturer then referred to the Devas and Asurrs, which in the Avestas came to have exactly opposite meanings, the Asura becoming Ahurmazda. In the Rigveda there was comparatively little of the doctrine of immortality, and it was comparatively elementary then. If seemed that Zarthustra brought this forward by his own teaching. About the future of the soul the same negative answer must be given There was no doctrine of reincarnation then either in the Vedas or the Gathas.

Next week he is going to speak on the great sage Zarthustra.

INDRAPRASTHA HINDU GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, visited the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School at Delhi on the 21st instant and entered the following among other remarks in the visitors' book before leaving:—

"The infant class conducted under the Montessori System appeared to me the most attractive. The girls were bright, cheerful, quick and intelligent. I feel the whole atmosphere of the school as that of cultured Hinduism. Its success is due to the self sacrifice and devotion of three English ladies and the gentlemen who work on the Managing Committee. In me a Theosophist, the school inspired pride and satisfaction at the excellent work that is being done by my brother and sister Theosophists. The promoters say that they hope to develope the institution as an All-India Hindu Girls' School and College. As Delhi has again become the Imperial Capital, the ambition is legitimate and they have my good wishes for the realization of this object."

PLATFORM COMFORTS AT KURLA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I must acknowledge that the travelling public is indebted to you for your kindly allowing them a free ventilation to their long felt grievance of the Kurla Platforms.

The platforms in question were covered over with coal-clinkers but now they are turned into fine black powder, which rises up at the slightest gust of wind, making the passengers as uncomfortable as possible. I hope no one will dare to call such wretched platforms as the "most satisfactory" except the D. T. Manager of the G. I. P. Railway. Sir, it is a matter of pity that the authorities are humbugging people by taking advantage of the silence of the people and by a way of our kind Government. What I wish to do is to appeal to the "Gods on this earth",—to speak in the words of your correspondent "Suave",—to redress this most annoying grievance at once—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

Feb. 23.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GAYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MARRYAT CUP FINAL.

A very large number of people were present yesterday to witness the final of the Marryat Cup at the Bombay Gymkhana. The finalists were England, the holder, and Simms, and on past form a close match was expected. It was not at all bad and some fine play was seen on both sides, but the latter part was more one-sided than anticipated.

Simms began very well and with three games in succession led at 4-2, but from here he went to pieces. He was inclined to skim the net too closely, with the result that he put many soft shots into it which otherwise he could have placed effectively. England's main fault was failing to judge the back lines, but otherwise he was in good form and from the seventh game, master of the situation. His service is always hard to take, his smashes deadly and his back-arm shots remarkably powerful.

He has been the pick of the Club players for some time now, and in the Doubles in particular is sure to be as prominent as usual.

The result was:—

R. D. England beat H. L. Simms, 6-4, 6-3.

Full results:—

FIRST ROUND.

E. J. Bunbury beat H. V. Hampton, 6-7, 6-0, 6-3; H. L. Simms beat S. Calvocoressi, 6-8, 6-1, 6-0; E. T. Robinson beat M. N. Hogg, 6-0, 6-4; Capt. Kirkwood beat G. G. Fletcher, 6-3, 6-3; R. D. England w. o. L. Barraclough; J. E. C. Jukes beat Major J. Loch, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1; E. G. Montgomery beat H. G. Cocke, 6-4, 6-0; W. Irwin, bye.

SECOND ROUND.

Simms beat Bunbury, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; Robinson beat Kirkwood, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3; England beat Jukes, 7-5, 6-4; Irwin beat Montgomery, 6-3, 6-3.

SEMI-FINALS.

Simms beat Robinson, 7-5, 6-3; England beat Irwin, 6-4, 7-9, 6-4.

FINAL.

England beat Simms, 6-4, 6-3.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Four more matches have been played in the Club Singles (handicap) in which Somerville (—6) beat Frank B. Plunkett (—6); Hale (+8) beat Beyts (+5); Fred Plunket (+9) beat Moss (+8) and Hankins (+8) beat Buchanan (+11). This completes the second round in this event.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following is the result of the game in the second Semi-finals played yesterday morning in connection with the Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, Bandra:—

Y. B. Wassoodew beat A. D'Monte.
6—2; 3—6; 6—2.

The Finals will be played in the evening of Sunday the 27th February between Y. B. Wassoodew and S. Ferreira.

BALUCH SEPOY RUNS AMOK.

A GUNNER SHOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

A regrettable incident occurred at Manora on the other side of Karachi Harbour resulting in the death of a gunner of the Royal Garrison Artillery and a Baluch sepoy.

So far as can be ascertained unofficially the facts are as follows:—A party consisting of Gunner Dawson, of the 101st Co., R.G.A., and eight or nine of his comrades were fishing from the garrison pier. At about 11.30 p.m. Dawson handed over his fishing tackle to one of his companions and walked along the pier with the intention of returning to his quarters. As he neared the end of the pier a member of the Baluch guard in possession of a magazine rifle confronted him and (it is said, without challenge or warning) immediately fired at Gunner Dawson shooting him through the thigh. The Baluch who had apparently run amok then fired several shots up the pier at the other men who promptly jumped into the sea to save themselves. The Baluch then turned the rifle against his own body and shot himself in the chest.

The whole garrison was aroused by the sound of the rifle shots and assistance was quickly available and both men were conveyed to the civil hospital, Karachi. Gunner Dawson, however, was dead and the Baluch also expired.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

The "Tribune's" Multan correspondent wires: Mahrma Lak, the alleged notorious ring-leader of a band of dacoits, who was stated before the Special Tribunal, to have caused havoc by dacoities in the Jhang district and who was absconding since then, has been arrested by the Multan Police and placed before Rai Rangi Lal, Additional District Magistrate for remand. It is alleged that Mahrma gave a severe blow to his first pursuer, that he died soon after, when others followed and got hold of him with three others. Mahrma looks a strong square built man.

The plague mortality in India during the week ending the 19th February, stood at 7,486 against 9,427 seizures. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 1,878 deaths, Madras Presidency 288; Bihar and Orissa 801, the United Provinces 1,959, the Punjab 115, Burma 247, the Central Provinces 721, Mysore State 114, Hyderabad State 1,314; Central India 46 and Kashmir 3.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY.

THE BYCULLA CLUB PLATE CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.—Kiltoi 10.4; Silver Balm 9.8; Magyar 9.4; Vanadium 9.1; Evett 8.13; Dersingham 8.13; Matchlock 8.9; St. Andrews 8.4; Knights Key 8.3; Politian 8.0; Yellow Jester 7.12; Bed Time 7.10; Orloff 7.10; Manilla 7.8; Spenser 7.4; Martinet 7.3; Santa Barbara 7.0; Fredie 6.0.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Patrick 10.2; Evett 9.9; Polish 9.2; Pastime 9.2; Forward III 9.0; Criton 8.12; Bandit 8.6; Binfield Grove 8.4; Roseville 8.2; Fire Finch 8.0; St. Andrews 8.0; Volsloane 7.13; Lakme 7.13; Vanity Box 7.10; Twa Brigs 7.7; Hoppner 7.4; Lady Muriel 7.0; Carpentia 6.11; Premiere 6.4.

Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE STAND PLATE. Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.—Gipsy's Advice 9.0; Miss Rollestone 8.13; Lady Muriel 8.10; Meddling 8.10; Santa Barbara 8.8; Ute 8.5; Tartania 8.4; Cybele II 8.3; Penny Pie 8.3; Silver Thrush 8.3; Premiere 8.3; Wavestar 7.13.

DIVISION II.

Drill Mistress 9.10; Dumfries 9.5; Arkangelo 9.5; Final Proof 8.13; Decorum 8.11; Lucky Thought 7.13; Chastity 7.12; Pension 7.11; Forfeit 7.11; Larrikin 7.6; Maltronus 6.0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.—Sparrow Hawk 9.12; Majbur 9.8; Singer 9.7; Thank You 9.2; Sir Knight 8.9; Wellington 8.9; Purity 8.8; Kayid 7.12; Mexico 7.10; Beyrut 7.10; Tajulmulook 7.7; Longboat 7.2; Black Malik 7.0; Night Hawk 6.10; Malayeb 6.9; Excelsior 6.7; Ajax 6.5; Black Hussar 6.0.

THE DESERT PLATE. Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.—Ajax 9.5; Harry Johnson 9.4; Solar Star 9.1; Ajmer 9.0; Section 8.13; Black Hussars 8.11; Makbul 8.8; Khedavi Miseer 8.6; Socrates 8.4; Maidania 7.12; Chaser 7.11; Minerva 7.5.

THE TOWN PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.—Wellington 9.12; Baloz 9.8; Durban 7.12; Solar Star 7.11; Tammooz 7.10; Ace of Hearts 7.6; Pasha 7.4; Ruby Fish 7.0; Ata Allah 6.12; Mat-hat-Baig 6.12; Maidania 6.7; Fado 6.3.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 10.4, Silver Balm 9.8, Magyar 9.4, Vanadium 9.1, Dersingham 8.13, Matchlock 8.9, St. Andrews 8.4, Knight's Key 8.3, Politian 8.0, Yellow Jester 7.12, Bed-time 7.10, Orloff 7.10, Manilla 7.8, Spenser 7.4, Martinet 7.3, Santa Barbara 7.0.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Polish 9.5, Pastime 9.5, Forward III 9.3, Criton 9.1, Bandit 8.9, Binfield Grove 8.7, Roseville 8.5, Fire Finch 8.3, Volsloane 8.2, Lakme 8.2, Vanity Box 7.13, Twa Brigs 7.10, Hoppner 7.7, Lady Merriel 7.3, Carpentia 7.0.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE STAND PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Gipsy's Advice 9.0, Miss Rollestone 8.13, Ute 8.5, Tartania 8.4, Penny Pie 8.3, Silver Thrush 8.3, Premiere 8.3, Wavestar 7.13.

THE STAND PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dumfries 9.5, Arkangelo 9.5, Final Proof 8.13, Decorum 8.11, Luck Thought 7.13, Chastity 7.12, Pension 7.11, Forfeit 7.11, Larrikin 7.6, Maltronus 6.0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sparrow Hawk 9.12, Majbur 9.8, Singer 9.7, Sir Knight 8.9, Wellington 8.9, Purity 8.8, Kayid 7.12, Mexico 7.10, Beyrut 7.10, Tajulmulook 7.7, Longboat 7.2, Black Malik 7.0, Night Hawk 6.10, Malayeb 6.9.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Harry Johnson 9.4, Ajmer 9.0, Section 8.13, Makbul 8.8, Khedavi Miseer 8.6, Socrates 8.4, Maidania 7.12, Chaser 7.11, Minerva 7.5.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Wellington 9.12, Baloz 9.8, Durban 7.12, Solar Star 7.11, Tammooz 7.10, Pasha 7.4, Ruby Fish 7.0, Mat-hat-Baig 6.12, Fado 6.3.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD

The annual gathering of the Israelite Brotherhood was held on Sunday, the 20th February, in the Israelite School Hall at Mazagon, when Mr. Solomon Moses presided. A large number of members and friends were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

The report for the year 1915 was read by the Honorary Secretary, in which it was stated that there were 31 meetings held during the year. The Circulating Library continued to do satisfactory work and the Charity Fund started in 1914 to promote the cause of education by providing books, etc., to deserving students, was making a steady progress. During the year under review a combined social gathering of the members and well-wishers of the Brotherhood and the Israelite League was held which was a great success. A public lecture was also arranged. The finance of the Club was good and the interest of the members was increasing.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Forty-two gentlemen were called to the Bar by their respective Inns of Court on January 26. Of these, the following twenty-one were Indian and Burmans:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Aziz Qutb; Syed Erfan Ali; Tara Prosad Chaliha, Calcutta Univ., B.A.; Vinayak Madhaorao Pawar, Emm. Coll., Camb.; Pingle Krishna Reddy, Edin. Univ; Fredun Dadabhai Mulla (admitted as Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla) London and Bombay Univs., M.A.; Pramathanath Banerjea, London and Calcutta Univs., M.A.

Inner Temple.—Vithal Chintaman Patardhan, B.A., Camb.

Middle Temple.—Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, B.A., Bombay, Certificate of Honour, Trinity, 1914; Moung Tun Aung; Syed Mohommad Kazim; Srish Chander Goho, B.A., Camb.; Syed Abbas Hussain; Nirmal Kumar Chatterjee; Maung Gyi; Syed Hafiz Imam; Rustam Pestonji Thanewala, B.A., LL.B.; Diwan Chand Khanna.

Gray's Inn.—Bal Mukand Vaid; Hem Chandra Satpathi; Pratap Chandra Satpathi; Kapur, B.A., Punjab Univ.

OTHER DIPLOMAS.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, held on January 27, the Diploma of Public Health was conferred upon Dr. D. D. Dalal, of Bombay, and the degree of L.R.C.P. was granted to Messrs. K. H. Bhat, of Charing Cross Hospital, R. G. Dani, of University College Hospital, and L. A. Malik, of St. Mary's Hospital.

Mr. B. B. Dey, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, has received the degree of D.Sc. in organic chemistry from London University.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 25, 1916.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council were of a somewhat formal nature. The interpellations were none too numerous rather a surprising feature, having regard to the real need that exists for bringing many matters of national importance prominently under the notice of the Imperial Government. The Council meets at such long intervals of time, that perhaps questions of public importance lose their interest and the need for prompt elucidation has passed away. The Government's method of arranging the meetings of the Council is no doubt partly responsible for the imperfect exercise of the privilege of interpellation, but nevertheless we consider that non-official members are equally to blame. Only one member appears to have thought of interpellating, and of his two questions one was of purely local interest relating to improved railway communication in Bengal, and the other of great importance did not elicit a satisfactory reply. This question was with reference to the conference on Imperial trade which has been called for June next in London, and at which, according to a public announcement made sometime ago, an endeavour will be made to focus commercial opinion on topics bearing intimately upon the *post-bellum* Empire partnership in trade. It is an entirely non-official movement, and doubtless the Government of India is technically correct in disclaiming any official knowledge of or connection with it. But although non-official in its inception, the Conference is bound to receive a large measure of the attention, and respect, of the Colonial Office and we venture to think also of the India Office, while later, the conclusions at which the Conference may arrive must strongly affect the ultimate decision of the Imperial Government. It is almost certain that the predominant influence at the Conference will be that of the combined interests of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. Indian India, which has no direct representation on the British Imperial Council of Commerce, the organisation which is taking the lead in the matter, will go unrepresented. While the High Commissioners of the Dominions and possibly representatives of the Colonial Office, not to speak of individual politicians in the front rank, will all be there, India will have neither part nor lot with the Conference, whose deliberations will not improbably influence the whole course of Imperial commercial policy in the near future. It is our strong opinion that the Government of India should not maintain a strict *purdah* policy and wait, until too late, for intimations of things affecting the country's commerce, which may not come. It is the duty of public bodies in this country, which represent and safeguard public interests, to take such action as may be desirable to make themselves heard at the Conference.

For the rest, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's Disposition of Property Bill came in for some useful discussion at its first reading and elicited fairly general support as far as the principle of the measure was concerned. The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy was too full of scruples as to what the public may think and at his instance,—Sir Reginald Craddock, supporting him,—the Bill was referred to a select committee of the public, instead of a select committee of the Council! The procedure adopted is a fresh illustration of the difficulties which hamper legislation initiated by non-official members. A crucial instance of this was the fate of Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, the principles and details of which were debated upon behind Mr. Gokhale's back by Provincial Administrations antipathetic to the cause the great reformer, unanimously supported by public opinion, had at heart. The strange spectacle was also witnessed of non-official members who had warmly welcomed the Bill at its first reading and accorded their support to it outside the Council, making a complete *volte face* at a later stage of the discussion in Council. Such things are in India! For ourselves we think the Council betrays a very poor idea of its own competency to deal with a matter of this sort when it consents to a measure of self-stultification, a parallel to which could hardly be found in any other legislative assembly in the world! Mr. Dadhaboy's qualms of conscience are hardly reconcilable with a due sense of the dignity and legislative competence of the Council. Indeed some of his arguments, as reported, are amazingly contradictory. He describes the Bill as seeking to effect a radical change in the existing law, but he innocently avows his desire for even more radical changes than Mr. Setalvad asks for. Whereas Mr. Setalvad would confine his Bill within the limits of the already existing power of disposition by wills, Mr. Dadhabhoy would welcome legislation extending the power of disposition to gifts. So much for moderation in legislation. With fine consistency, too, he pleaded that the public had not had sufficient time to consider the necessity of the Bill! No one of course wants hasty legislation, but at the same time it seems absurd that such blocking tactics should be openly avowed and officially sanctioned. As against Mr. Dadhaboy's contradictions and apparent inability to comprehend the scope of the Bill, it is a pleasure to note the support accorded to the principle of the measure by the Law Member. According to Mr. Lowndes, the Bill would benefit both Hindus and Moslems and would remove the anomalies of the existing law. Sir Reginald Craddock was full of sympathy with the objects of the Bill, but ended on an Eldonian note,—"I doubt," the doubt being in regard to "the administrative aspect of the Bill." The result is that the Bill has been committed to the desultory criticism of outside bodies and no one can say when it will emerge from the ordeal.

The Maharaja of Nashipur's two resolutions may be briefly dealt with. The idea of a joint official and non-official Sanitary Board directing the improved sanitation of the Empire from Simla and Delhi has a gay air of inconsequence. This, as Sir Sankaran Nair had no difficulty in showing, is eminently a matter for local direction and initiative. In fact, the resolution goes decisively against the whole principle of decentralisation and local control. The true principle in such matters is that prompt action on the spot, even if faulty, is preferable to the deferred perfection that may emanate from a central authority. Here the need is indicated for local expert guidance and local responsibility, and the hankering after the flesh-pots of centralisation is an absolutely unhealthy sign. The other question raised by the Maharaja for the earmarking of specific proportions of the assignments under the Public Works cess is also largely one for determination by local bodies. The Maharaja is mistaken in thinking that Local Governments have not interfered and do not interfere with the discretion of local bodies in the allocation of funds available under the assignment of 1913. The needs of particular areas must be determined on the spot, and on principle there is grave objection to Local Governments having anything to do with the discretion of local bodies, except in so far as friendly advice may appear to be called for.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

Among the Indian States which have in many branches of their administration,—especially in education,—shown progressive tendencies that may well serve as examples to British administrators as well as to other Indian Rulers, Travancore occupies an honourable place. The opening of the twelfth session of the Popular Assembly by the Dewan on Monday lends special interest to the working of this State. The Assembly was brought into being with a view to afford to the people an opportunity of expressing direct to the Darbar their wants and representing their views regarding the administrative measures adopted from time to time, and to enable the Darbar to learn at first hand how their actions affect the people,—so that those measures may be beneficially modified in accordance with the suggestions of the latter. The thirty-three Taluks into which the State is divided for administrative purposes each send one representative, a few important taluks sending more than one. The members thus elected and those representing other important bodies number 77 out of the 100 of which the Assembly is composed, the remainder being nominated. The opening address of the Dewan as usual recorded the salient features of a year of successful administration,—some of which deserve special notice. The finances of the State showed a deficit of about 26 lakhs, due to the steady rise in expenditure in recent years in response to the needs of a progressive administration, the rise being 36 per cent., during the last quinquennium, against an increase of 23 per cent. in revenue. Extraordinary items such as contributions to the war funds, the Rulers' trip to Coonor and the reception of distinguished State guests combined to swell the expenditure during the last year. The receipts have also been greatly affected by the dislocation in trade created by the war, in consequence of which there was a fall of nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs in the income under "customs" and "stamps." But while the income fell from Rs 1,54,74,665 to Rs. 1,49,14,987, the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,57,12,790 to Rs. 1,75,66,540. The Durbar has, however, early realised the need for judicious retrenchment of expenditure without detriment to efficiency such as the abolition of posts which are not indispensable and for increased activity in the collection of dues, with the result that 99 per cent. of the demand under current revenue was collected. At the same time measures calculated to ease the burden of the ryot have also been readily and ungrudgingly introduced. The Excise policy of the State deserves attention. The wholesome policy of securing maximum revenue with minimum consumption in regard to liquor and intoxicating drugs was strenuously followed by systematically reducing the number of shops and increasing the price of the stuffs. The good results of this policy are evidenced by the fact that the number of liquor shops in the State, which was 7,050 in 1908 fell gradually to 2,273 in 1915, which works out at a reduction of 68 per cent.

But it is the educational progress of the State which chiefly arrests attention as an example for all parts of India to follow. Even at the Census of 1901 it was found that 12.4 per cent. of the Travancore population (21.5 males and 3.1 females) were able to read and write, a very high proportion compared with most other parts of India. In 1866 a system of State vernacular education was organised, and now every year sees the opening of new schools and an increased number of boys and girls brought under instruction. In 1890-1 there were 2,418 institutions of all classes and grades, with 104,616 pupils. By the end of the next decade, the numbers had increased by more than one-half. During the last year the total number of recognized institutions rose from 1,771 to 2,036 and their strength from 2,25,341 to 2,64,923. There were also 1,207 private unrecognized schools with a strength of 41,830. There is thus on an average one recognised school for every 3.5 square miles of area and for every 1,684 of the population of the State. The percentage of pupils in all denominations of schools to the total population was 8.9 and to the number of children of school-going age 59.6, the percentage of total pupils to population in our own Presidency, it may be mentioned, is according to the latest official report, only 41 Another gratifying fact is that 73.2 per cent. of the boys and 29 per cent. of the girls of school going age are under instruction—one taluk, which ranks second in population among the taluks of the State, having as many as 99.8 per cent of its children of school-going age attending recognised schools. Thus Travancore deservedly represents the highest water-mark yet obtained in India by the voluntary principle in education and we trust that encouraged by this success, the State will soon take steps to enhance it by introducing the compulsory principle.

Notes of the Day.

Sixty Years of the Victoria Cross.

The announcement contained in yesterday's telegram that, in accordance with the wishes of King George, the Victoria Cross is being conferred upon Russian soldiers recalls the now strange fact that it was exactly sixty years ago that the Crimean War, which was then nearing its end, awakened England to the need of some special recognition of notable acts of valour by privates and the lower ranks of officers in both services,—with the result that 111 men, who had served in the combined operations in the Baltic and the Crimea, received the little bronze trinket made from the guns of Sebastopol which they had helped to silence. The one feature of the history of this decoration,—a feature which has given it its peculiar value,—has been that though any member of the services may win it, bestowal of it has been marked by a care unusual in the case of decorations,—whether military or civil. Thus in the sixty years of its history not 700 men have gained it. Even in this war the number of crosses bestowed has not yet exceeded the 182 of the Mutiny,—though, of course, it soon will. Another unique feature about the Cross is that it is the only one among British decorations which is solely given "for valour." "Neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held a sufficient claim." Thus ran the original conditions and they have been strictly kept.

A German View of the Military Service Bill.

Major Moraht, the well-known German military expert, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," writes, in a tone very far removed from contempt, about the Military Service Bill. He points out that it is a compromise, and that it is not possible to estimate the total number of men who will be finally obtained, for it must be remembered that the men who are exempted may in the end be called up in many cases. "It the Bill is not to be regarded as likely to have a decisive bearing on the war, it nevertheless shows the determination of the nation to continue it:

"It must not be forgotten that the English have had no education in the duty of serving in the army, and that the Derby undertaking was a poor substitute for that. And let us also remember what difficulties a hundred years ago, in spite of the collapse at Jena and Auerstadt, accompanied the rebirth of the German Army. A whole list of proposals which Scharnhorst laid before the King were rejected, and it took a long time for the so-called reform party to see it through. This party was composed of Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Grolman, Massenbach, Gotzen, Boyen, and Lottum, but for a long time the ear of the King was possessed by the excellent General-Adjutant-Oberleutnant Count Lottum, the bitter enemy of reform. When the opposition of his party did not get its way they changed their tactics so that Boyen, who was later Minister of War, wrote: The reorganisation committee was described as a set of stupid military Radicals, from whose undigested theories the State and Throne had everything possible to fear."

The difficulties, therefore, which England had to face must not, according to Major Moraht, be under-reckoned. Nor does he accept the view of the "Economist" or the "New Statesman" as to the scanty numbers who will be raised. They appear to him to go too far, and "I remain convinced," he says, "that at best England will succeed by the law in making good the losses of its field army for a long time, without, however, being able to raise new formations."

Parliamentary Groups.

A significant departure from the present,—or rather the pre-war,—party organisations was made in mail week, when the anti-conscriptionist group in the Commons held a meeting to form themselves into a permanent body. The official announcement is as follows:—

Those members of the House who have been associated in resisting the passage of the Military Service Bill have resolved to constitute themselves into a committee (with Sir John Simon as chairman and Mr. J. H. Whitehouse as secretary), with the special object of watching the operation of the bill and of resisting any proposals for its extension.

An executive committee was also appointed. The group will not limit itself to the single issue of conscription,—though, of course, it will oppose new legislation extending conscription further. But it will also concern itself with its own interpretation of all the vital principles of Liberalism, which, in the view of its members, are more and more being threatened as the war goes on. It might perhaps be described as an organised group representing the Left and Left Centre (to use French Parlimentary labels) of the Liberal party. The group numbers about 30 or 40 members with perhaps 40 or 50 more in sympathy. This makes the third Parliamentary group, the other two being Sir Edward Carson's Unionist group, and Sir Fredrick Cawley's Liberal Conscriptionist group.

Weather at the Front.

The other day one of the communiqués from the Western Front spoke of the difficulties of the ground for operations owing to the sticky mud following on a heavy fall of snow. It is interesting in this connection to read what a former member of the staff of the "Westminster Gazette" now at the Front had to say on the subject of the weather. Writing at the end of January:—

Whereas last winter in Northern France was quite English in its rawness and general unpleasantness, this winter has so far treated us with such benignity that one is suspicious of what is to come. A cold snap in November with black frost and a north-easter was followed by a rough but mild December and an extraordinary January. The afternoon as I write suggests late spring. Daisies are broidering the lawns, and primroses, French primroses, and wallflowers are to be found in almost any garden. The most remarkable effect to the townsman is that of the apple-tree in the garden. It is almost in half-blossom, and is evidently racing in foolhardiness the shrubs by the south wall, which are in full leaf and with flowers opening. All these things may herald an unusually severe spring; but meantime they only bring pleasure—and added optimism in the approaching issue of the European campaign.

Paper Economy.

The imperative need of practising economy in all affairs,—small as well as great—and in strange ways, is daily emphasised. It is for example interesting to learn that London generally seems to have formed itself into a Committee of ways and means for telling other people how to save paper. That the newspaper will be smaller is, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," a certainty, and a great effort will be made to induce the public to take the sensible course that is the rule in America,—and in India we may note,—and become half-yearly or yearly subscribers to their favourite paper, so that "returns" can be abolished, or at least minimised.

There could also be a great saving if private correspondence, like most business correspondence, was conducted on single sheets of notepaper. At present nearly everyone uses a double sheet where a single sheet would do just as everyone puts twice the quantity of mustard that he uses on his plate. The publishing trade, already severely handicapped by scarcity of printers, will have to reduce the number of books, and this must affect especially novels by new-comers and cheap reprints.

Already various plans have been made for the collection of old newspapers. There will be some economy in the public system of collecting old household paper, especially grease paper, in which so much for the kitchen is wrapped. It is an extraordinary thing that no general system has yet been used for collecting the old tin cans and bottles and other valuable waste which lie in heaps in every suburb and outskirt.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja of Mysore and his staff left Viceregal Lodge yesterday morning for Bombay.

Lord Cecil Manners lunched at Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will visit Bombay via Calcutta at the end of March.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 12th June, 1916, with permission to prefix to it the ensuing Summer Vacation of the High Court.

Brigadier-General W. C. Walton is appointed to be pro tem. Political Resident, Aden, vice Brigadier-General C. H. U. Price, C.B., D.S.O., placed on the sick list.

The marriage arranged between Rajkumar Ranabir Kishore Deb Barma, brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Tipperah with the sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala comes off on the 26th instant. The bridegroom and party left Calcutta for Patiala on Wednesday evening.

The death took place at Allahabad on Wednesday evening of Mr. George Sim, General Manager and one of the proprietors of the "Pioneer" and a Director of the Allahabad Bank.

It is understood Mr. C. W. C. Plowden, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, will officiate for Mr. Hughes-Buller when he goes on leave in April Mr. Hughes Buller, it is said, will utilise the time in war work at Home.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S LECTURE.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who arrives in Bombay this morning, will deliver his lecture on the work of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, in connection with the war, in the Library of the Science Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay (the headquarters of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund) at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Sir John Hewett has had exceptional experience of the administration of these great funds and his address must be of the greatest interest and value to all in Bombay. His Excellency the Governor has kindly undertaken to preside.

ENEMY ALIEN'S CLAIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

At the Rangoon Small Causes Court is pending since January 1915 the hearing of a suit in which Solomon Grunberg, acting as agent for Marcus Granberg, applied for recovery of rent from the Burma Grand Restaurant. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff was an enemy alien and was therefore not entitled to sue. Though a British subject the plaintiff had also became an enemy by reason of his voluntary residence in Turkish territory after the declaration of war with Turkey.

The plaintiff's attorney to-day applied to proceed with the hearing as the plaintiff was now a British subject, a refugee from Beyrut residing at Alexandria.

The Judge was not satisfied how having become an alien enemy by voluntary residence in an enemy country, the plaintiff could divest himself of that character during the continuance of war, at any time it suited his convenience to do so merely by returning to British territory. The application was therefore rejected and the case adjourned.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN WEST.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR VERDUN.

ALLIED SUBMARINE IN BOSPHOROUS.

TURKS EVACUATING TREBIZOND.

A violent battle is raging northward of Verdun. The German bombardment continued throughout the night which was vigorously replied to. Violent infantry fighting has been proceeding on a front of 15 kilometres from the right bank of the Meuse to the south-east of Herbebois.

An allied submarine passed through the Dardanelles and reached the Bosphorus on February 15th and torpedoed a tug and six transports laden with munitions. There was the usual panic in Constantinople.

The Russians in 24 hours chased the Turks in the coast region for 20 miles. It is believed that the Turks have begun to evacuate Trebizond.

In the course of an aerial reconnaisance over the enemy's advanced posts east of the Suez Canal a British aviator destroyed the enemy's power station at El Hassama with a hundred pound Bomb.

M. Sazonoff made a great speech in the Duma in which he expressed the unshakeable determination of Russia and the Allies to conquer. This was, he said, the greatest crime against humanity and Germany's responsibility for it had been thoroughly unmasked.

Mr. Lloyd George has written a letter to Admiral Beaty thanking the fleet for the splendid work of officers and men in making munitions for the army, the value of which is greatly enhanced, because it has been done in spare time on the Navy's own initiation and without remuneration.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER IN CANADA.

FELICITOUS BANQUET SPEECHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

The Duke of Connaught gave a banquet in honour of the Australian Premier Mr. Hughes, who said that in spite of disappointments and disillusions, there would never be any doubt as to the ultimate result of the war. They were there to support the British Government. He predicted the closest union of the Empire as the result of the war.

The Duke of Connaught in the course of his speech said that an important result of the war was, that those who only knew each other by sentiment were now thrown together as comrades in arms and this was bound to cement closer the different parts of the Empire.

VIOLENT FIGHTING NORTH VERDUN.

ALLIED SUBMARINE IN THE BOSPHORUS.

VIOLENT BATTLE NEAR VERDUN.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

GERMAN UNITS ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 23.

A violent battle northward of Verdun is the feature of this afternoon's communiqué. The German bombardment continued throughout the night and we vigourously replied.

Violent infantry fighting has been proceeding on a front of fifteen kilometres from the right bank of the Meuse to the south-east of Herbebois.

We evacuated the village of Haumont of which we hold the outskirts after a desperate engagement in which we inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

We recaptured the greater part of the wood in the salient occupied by the Germans yesterday. Our curtain of fire stopped short an attack on Herbebois.

Prisoners declare that certain German units have been annihilated. There have been continual artillery duels at other points.

French artillery was active in Lorraine. We recaptured in Artois some parts of trenches in the Bois de Givenchy.

THE AERIAL VICTORY.

FRENCH PRESS JUBILANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The French Press is jubilant at the aerial victory.

BLOCKADE QUESTION.

NEW CABINET MINISTER APPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Robert Cecil had accepted the duties of a new Cabinet Minister to deal with blockade questions.

WAR ECONOMY.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

It is expected that further restrictions on imports will shortly be announced both in regard to necessities and luxuries.

The papers anticipate that naval and commercial advisers will be appointed to Lord M. Robert Cecil.

In the House of Commons, on January 27th Mr. Runciman said that the Government had decided in order to ecoomise in shipping, to reduce unessential imports.

A large percentage of paper-making material would shortly be prohibited as well as the export of rags and waste paper.

The import of other bulky articles might also be prohibited, including raw tobacco, building materials, furniture, woods and some fruits, and, if necessary, the list would be extended till the strain was eased.

A committee of four, under Lord Curzon, was dealing with the matter.

BRITAIN'S HANDYMAN.

SPARE TIME DEVOTED TO MUNITIONS MAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George has written a letter to Admiral Beatty warmly thanking the fleet, for the splendid work of officers and men in making munitions for the army.

The output is already most striking and its value is enhanced because it has been done in spare time on the Navy's own initiative and without remuneration.

MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

DIFFERENCES IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Thirty out of the 33 directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are resigning in consequence of the vote against their memorandum in favour of free trade

STRANDED BRITISH SUBMARINE REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAGUE, Feb. 23.

The British submarine which was recently stranded at Schiermonnikoog has been refloated and towed to Nieuwe Diep.

ALLIED SUBMARINE IN BOSPHORUS.

SIX MUNITIONS TRANSPORTS TORPEDOED.

PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 23.

Reports have been received from various sources that an allied submarine passed through the Dardanelles and reached the Bosphorus on February 15th and torpedoed a tug and six transports laden with munitions. There was the usual panic in Constantinople.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

TURKISH POWER STATION DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23 (?)

An official statement says: In the course of an aerial reconnaisance over the enemy's advanced posts east of the Suez Canal one of our aviators descending to 600 feet destroyed the enemy's power station at El Hassama with a hundred pound bomb.

TURKISH COMMUNIQUES.

ABSOTUTELY UNRELIABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Tennant exposed the absolute unreliability of Turkish communiques.

The former gave as an example the Alleged Turkish success at Aden where there were really only five British and 39 Indian casualties, against 200 Turkish losses.

LIEUT. T. S. APCAR'S ADVENTURE.

ESCAPES FROM CAPTURE IN TRIPOLI.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Captains Steele and Perkins, just returned to Calcutta from war service, brought the following news of Lieutenant T. S. Apcar from a Major of the Jodhpur Lancers:—

JAN. 30.

"On 23rd October 1915 the horse boat Mooriana sailed from Bombay with Captain Hickey, Lieut. Apcar, myself, fifty-four sowars and eight followers. We had no large gun. We left Port Said on the 5th. On the 7th we sighted a submarine which gave us only twenty minutes to surrender the ship.

We succeeded in lowering five out of six of the ship's boats. My boat, containing among others, Lieut. Apcar, sighted on the 10th the coast of Tripoli. Having no food we landed thirty miles off Sallum and were taken prisoners by five Arabs who took away Lieut. Apcar's revolver. We were then taken to an Arab officer a few miles off. Three English officers were separated from us. We were put into a hut under guard. In the adjoining tent there was a telegraph apparatus. We were given daily sixteen ounces of boiled, rice and water. We had no work to do.

The Arabs were not hostile, and treated us kindly. Lieut. Apcar, whom I used to see every day, told me on the 15th that they were going to be sent to a camp where other Europeans were confined. I believe he meant by Europeans some more of our party who might have been captured on landing. Lieut. Apcar was fit and in good spirits when I last saw him. The Arabs were armed with rifles and bandoliers full of cartridges.

After five days we marched east along the desert for eight days leading camels, with stores, biscuits barely, etc. In this army there were two thousand Arabs, eight hundred camels, and three machine guns. On the 25th December the British drove, them back and in the confusion we slipped away and reached the British lines except seven sowars and five followers."

JAPAN'S HELP TO THE ALLIES

FORTUNES INSEPARABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 23.

The New Japanese Ambassador, M. Matsui, interviewed on arrival at Marseilles, said that all Japanese factories working for the Russians had not yet reached the maximum output, but were already furnishing material of all sorts which the Japanese liked to think had helped the Allies to gain success.

M. Matsui said the fortunes of Japan and her Allies were inseparable and he was convinced that final victory would be theirs.

RUSSIAN DRIVE.

20 MILES COVERED IN 24 HOURS.

TURKS EVACUATING TREBIZOND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.

The Beyukdere, mentioned in the communiqué on 22nd February is a tributary of the Atina, between Batum and Trebizond.

The Russians in twenty-four hours chased the Turks in the coast region for twenty miles, or two days normal marching. It is believed that the Turks have begun to evacuate Trebizond.

GARRISON AT ERZERUM.

PROBABLY ESCAPED THE RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

The "Pioneers" correspondent cables:—London, 21st February:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says:—

"It is now evident that a considerable proportion of the Erzerum garrison escaped before the entry of the Russians. The final resistance was left to a strong rearguard."

There is possibly some truth in the rumours that the Turks began evacuating munitions and provisions after the capture of the Kopri Keui positions. It is probable that the Turks removed the greater part of their light artillery but the heavy guns must have been abandoned.

"It is quite expected that the enemy will attempt a rally and give battle to the pursuing Russians on the line of hills, ten miles westward of Erzerum. It is unknown whether any position is prepared there."

REINFORCEMENTS SENT FROM BAGHDAD.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says that no direct news has reached Constantinople from the Caucasus for the past ten days, but the Greeks informed the Turks of the catastrophe at Erzerum.

Reinforcements were sent to aid Erzerum from Baghdad. The armies were stopped by the snow and there was an agitation and revolt against the orders of the day, the troops refusing to march towards the Caucasus.

The Sultan has summoned the principal authorities of the empire to take decisions of supreme importance.

GERMAN SYMPATHISERS IN CANADA.

HISTORIC CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, Feb. 23.

The historic Catholic Church at Beauport has been burned. The loss amounts to four hundred thousand dollars in value.

It is believed that the church was set on fire by sympathisers with those in the German concentration camp at Beauport. The priest had been warned.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Yerburgh is retiring from Chester owing to ill-health. Mr. Owen Philipps will be the Unionist candidate and it is expected that he will be returned unopposed.

Major Brodie Henderson, the machine gun expert, has been nominated as the Unionist candidate for East Herts in opposition to the airman Mr. Pemberton Billing.

Major the Hon. J. Lyttelton has resigned his seat for Mid-Worcester owing to absorption in his duties at the front.

RED CROSS COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Colonel James Montgomery has been appointed Red Cross Commissioner in East Africa. He is starting immediately with his staff and a large consignment of stores.

WELL-KNOWN FLIERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Casualties include five naval aviators killed and drowned, among them being the well-known fliers Commander Neville Usborne and Lieut Commander Decourcy, Ireland, both killed.

RUSSIA'S UNSHAKEABLE DETERMINATION.

REMARKABLE SPEECHES IN THE DUMA.

NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.

Never before have there been such scenes of enthusiasm as on the occasion of the visit of the Tsar. The House was packed and all the Allied Ambassadors and Ministers attend.

The President in his opening speech was cheered to the echo. He affirmed that the Tsar's historic visit showed direct communion between the Tsar and his people henceforward. (Loud cheering).

Erzerum was the first rays of the dawn of victory rising in the East. The President greeted the gallant Allies and was drowned in outburts of cheers. The Ambassadors rising were accorded ovations.

The President concluded by saying that Russia's duty was the resurrection of Serbia and expressed the firm hope of victory, "without which there shall be no peace." (Thunders of applause).

M. SAZONOFF'S GREAT SPEECH.

M. Sazoneff made a great speech. He expressed the unshakeable determination of Russia and the Allies to conquer. This war was the greatest crime against humanity and Germany's responsibility for it had been thoroughly unmasked.

The German people were increasingly realising that they had been duped and were now expressing open discontent.

He dwelt on the co-ordination among the Allies. This co-ordination would be particularly necessary when peace came.

M. Sazonoff paid a tribute to the great services of France, Britain and Italy.

A'ISM MUST BE CRUSHED.

The German Government had treated its people like savages who make soldiers drunk before an attack. It had tried to stir the masses by making them believe that the Allies aimed at the complete annihilation of the German people.

Such argument was absurd, because, who would think of sweeping away a nation of seventy-two millions.

The Allies never had such intention, but insisted on self-preservation and demanded the ending of ruthless egoism and passion for plunder with which the Germans did not always sympathise. This was Prussianism and must be crushed.

REUNION OF POLAND.

M. Sazonoff said that the reunion of Poland was inscribed on Russia's banner and he did not believe that the Polish people would be persuaded to fight for the German tyrants. Russia was sincerely friendly with Sweden; an icebound port in Scandinavia was useless to Russia, which must obtain an outlet to the free sea in quite another direction.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

The entente was convinced that when the hour struck, Rumania would know how to realise national unity and find the real support of those with whom her people naturally sympathised.

M. Sazonoff justified the action of the Entente at Salonika and paid a tribute to the heroism of Serbia.

Russia was indignant at the action of Bulgaria, but was willing to believe that it was taken under pressure.

Russia's relations with Persia were now normal, but it was difficult to hope for prompt and complete restoration of order in Persia which was torn by internal troubles and abuses.

JAPANESE CO-OPERATION AND CHINA

Japanese co-operation had been infinitely precious to Russia and the friendly welcome given to the Grand Duke Michaelovitch by Japan had been appreciated.

Russia remained faithful to the principle of non-intervention in China with whom Russia's relations were good. China had taken all precautions against violation of her neutrality by German intriguers, but in view of the difficulties caused by China's isolation the Entente was seeking means of defending its interests.

In conclusion M. Sazonoff remarked on the failure of the German propaganda in America and expressed the hope that a Russo-American economic rapproachment might be achieved.

THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

CLOSE UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Russian people are deeply impressed by the Tsar's first visit to the Duma as testifying the Imperial acceptance of Parliamentary institutions and the close unity between the Tsar and the people.

PRINCIPAL JAMES SUSPENDED.

"UNFIT TO RETAIN THE POST".

ALLEGED GROSS INSULT TO MR. LYON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

We are desired by the Government of Bengal to state that as soon as Mr. James, Principal of the Presidency College, received information of the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the discipline at Presidency College with a request that he would serve on the Committee, he paid a visit to the Hon. Mr. Lyon Member of Council in charge of Education and subjected him to gross personal insult.

Mr. James also sent to the Secretary of the Committee with the request that it should be placed before the Committee, a copy of a letter which he wrote to the Government accusing two of the members of the Committee of bias against himself.

The Governor-in-Council considers that Mr. James has shown himself to be unfit to retain the post of Principal of the Presidency College. He has accordingly transferred him from that post and has placed him under suspension pending further orders.

Mr. Wordsworth, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, has been appointed Principal of the Presidency College.

BOOKING BY LINERS.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO AMERICANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

Anonymous letters warn Americans against booking by liners in view of Germany's determination to attack armed merchantmen.

EXPLOSION ON BRITISH STEAMER.

INFERNAL MACHINE SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 23.

The Lamport Holt line steamer Tennyson has arrived at Maranhao seriously damaged by an explosion in the bunkers, said to be due to an infernal machine. Three were killed.

GERMANS RELEASE ANOTHER STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23.

A telegram says that the East Asiatic Company's steamer Bandon, which was seized by a German trawler, has been released.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 23.

The British steamer Onsal has arrived with the second engineer and a sailor of the Dutch steamer La Flandre which has been sunk.

GALE IN HOLLAND.

CHURCHES AND HOUSES WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.

A gale has aggravated the floods. Churches and houses have been wrecked at Nieuwendam and Buiksloot.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

A SUGGESTED SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Swadeshmitran", read an interesting paper on "Provincial Autonomy," under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, dealing with the relations between the executive and the legislative and the character of the executive. Mr. Iyengar advocated the system of Government followed in Switzerland whereby the executive would be elected by the legislature though it could not be dissolved by the legislature. Mr. Iyengar suggested the following scheme for discussion:—General division of powers between the provinces and the central Government may be adopted on the Canadian system, the executive government of the provinces being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and acting by and with the aid of an Executive Council, the members of which shall be chosen by a majority of elected members of the Legislative Council for the period of their existence, at least one half of such elected members not holding any office under the Government at the time of their election. The powers now vested in the Executive Council shall continue to be so vested, subject, nevertheless, to be abolished or altered by the respective provincial legislatures. Legislative authority over the whole of India shall be vested in the Viceregal Legislative Council, provincial legislative councils deriving their power therefrom on particular classes of subjects. The Legislative Council, of course, will be on a thoroughly elective and representative basis.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

INCINERATOR AT BAPTY ROAD

DVNATION TO KING EDWARD HOSPITAL.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday confirmed their previous resolution to erect an incinerator at Bapty Road and threw out an amendment moved by Dr. B. P. Master to have an incinerator at Tardeo Flats instead of at Bapty Road.

The Corporation appointed the Health Officer as their representative on the Committee appointed by Government to consider the arrangements for isolating on their arrival in Bombay the passengers and crew of vessels which have started from or touched en route at a port infected with yellow fever.

The offer of a donation of Rs. 80,000 from certain charities created by the will of Mr. Ranchhordas Vithaldas Shroff, towards the King Edward Memorial Hospital, was accepted.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding, when consideration was given to the following proposition moved by Dr. D. B. P. Master, which was carried:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable in the interests of the health of the people living in a crowded locality, like the Null Bazaar, to locate a large Kutchra depot, as has been done now, for the purpose of collecting daily more than 200 cart-loads of refuse, with the intention of its subsequent removal to the Tardeo Flats by motor wagons; (b) is it not desirable to discontinue the practice of allowing a large quantity of decomposing refuse to remain all night in the locality, thus constituting a source of serious nuisance and a danger to the health of the people living in the neighbourhood; that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the number of additional travelling carts required to enable him to remove the Kutchra depot located at Dhobi Talao."

ERECTION OF INCINERATOR.

Consideration was also given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 5042 of 11th November 1915, I have the honour to forward a copy of a report from the Health Officer on the subject. I may point out that the matter has been very fully considered quite recently by the Corporation. It is difficult to perceive the advantage of referring to a Corporation Committee's Report of 1896 when the matter has been so fully discussed within the last few years. The Committee of 1896 reported long before experience had been gained from the incinerators of the kind now in force and their report cannot be said to have any bearing on present day conditions. It is not clear what the mover of the Resolution wished to be inferred from the articles quoted by him. The article in the "Sanitary Record" merely refers to the difficulty of the disposal of clinkers. No such difficulty exists in Bombay. It will on the contrary be most valuable for filling low-lying ground and there can be no doubt that it will also be utilised in road making. The article from the "Lancet" expressly admits the desirability of destroyers in large towns. As the Health Officer points out, it is entirely incorrect to suggest that it is proposed to put Incinerators in crowded areas. The site at Bapty Road is an amply large one and the whole object of putting an incinerator there is to shorten and obviate the passage of kutchra through the streets. The incinerator at Tardeo Flats will of course be entirely in the open. The decision to put an Incinerator at Bapty Road was arrived at by the Corpartion after the fullest consideration and it does not appear that there is any ground advanced for reconsidering that opinion."

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner requested to take steps to construct an incinerator at Tardeo Flats to enable the Corporation to get practical experience of its utility during dry as well as wet weather.

Dr. Master said if Municipal officers advocated the use of incinerators on the ground of economy, he thought that economy would prove disastrous to the health of the city. He had no objection to incinerators as he knew they could now have improved types of incinerators, but he objected to the nuisance that would be caused by the accumulation of "kutchra" on the spot. It was stated incinerators had been erected in some towns in England near public buildings but no mention was made about the accumulation of refuse. They must remember that in India where the "kutchra" began to decompose much more quickly, the danger of its becoming a nuisance was greater than in England. He therefore thought that they should not erect an incinerator in a crowded locality like Bapty Road and should instead erect one in an open space likke Tardeo Flats.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. M. Tod said the climate of Singapore was much damper than that of Bombay and yet incinerators in that city had proved successful.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said that after the report made by a Committee of the Corporation, great improvements had been made in incinerators. These were wanted not on the ground of economy but sanitation. There was no danger of nuisance arising through decomposition. The real danger was the amount of moisture that was to be found in the "kutchra" during the rainy season but if that difficulty had been surmounted in Singapore it could be done also in Bombay. He thought that in order to get a real test, Bapty Road was a better place than Tardeo Flats for erecting an incinerator because that would give them an idea as to whether it proved a nuisance in an inhabited locality, and if so, how far.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported Dr. Master's motion.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said the real question was what sort of incinerator they should use, so that there might be the least nuisance in a populous locality.

Dr. Master's motion, being put to the voto, was defeated.

The Corporation took up as an urgency matter the consideration of a letter from Government asking the Corporation to appoint its representative on the Committee appointed by Government to consider the arrangements to be made for a site and accommodation for the isolation of the passengers and crew of vessels which have started from or touched *en route* at a port infected with yellow fever.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the appointment of Dr. A. J. Turner on the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha seconded the motion, which was passed.

A MUNIFICENT OFFER.

On the motion of Sir Dinshah Petit, the Corporation accepted with thanks the offer made in a letter from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., on behalf of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay offering a donation of about Rs. 80,000 towards the King Edward Memorial Hospital subject to the condition that the amount should be set apart and invested in authorized securities, the annual income thereof being utilized in distributing woollen and cotton clothes to those indoor hospital patients, at the time of their discharge, who in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officers of the Hospital are deservng of the same.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE QUESTION OF SPECIAL TAX.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the question of levying a tax on the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the City, have submitted the following report:—

As the Corporation are aware, this question was fully discussed in the Legislative Council when the Municipal Act of 1888 was passed. Under the Acts of 1872 and 1878, the Fire Insurance Companies paid a yearly sum between a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 1,000 towards the maintenance of the Fire Brigade by the Municipality. The amount so realised, rose from Rs. 16,519 in 1874 to Rs. 34,708 in 1888-1889. In the Bill introduced for the amendment of the Municipal Act in 1887, it was proposed that the Insurance Companies should pay a sum not exceeding 2½ per cent. of the aggregate amount of one year's premia paid by insurers in respect of property in the City and not exceeding also 1/3rd of the total expenses of the Fire Brigade. It was also proposed that in the event of a fire occurring in any uninsured premises the owner of the premises should pay, in consideration of the services of the Fire Brigade, a contribution towards Brigade expenses at such rate as should be determined by the Commissioner with the approval of the Town Council. In the debate, however, which took place in the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. West, who was in charge of the Bill, pointed out the disadvantages of the proposed contributions and suggested an addition to the general tax. This was approved by the Council and was incorporated in Section 140 (c) of Act III of 1888 under which the present Fire Brigade rate is levied.

In view of the gradually increasing expenses for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade during the past few years the Commissioner was requested, under Corporation Resolution No. 3092, dated the 24th August 1911, to report whether it was desirable to levy a small tax on the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the City in proportion to their local income. In his report No. 5207, dated the 2nd June 1913, the Commissioner gives the history of the question and he points out that if the proposed rate were levied on the Fire Insurance Companies they would seek to transfer it to the insurers and that although they might not succeed in transferring the whole of it, the rates of insurance would to some extent be raised and persons insuring properties would be at a disadvantage compared to those who do not insure. He is of opinion, and the Committee agree with him, that if any taxation is required on the Insurance Companies, it must be in the direction of the levy of a rate on the amount of moveable property insured, since the owners of moveable property get the benefit of the Fire Brigade while the expense of the latter is borne by the owners of immoveable property. But if insured moveable property is thus taxed, it will be necessary to give the Commissioner power to levy a contribution on uninsured moveable property which has been in the proximity of any fire for the suppression of which the Fre Brigade has been called. Although this would cause much trouble if generally applied, it would be the fairest system. The Committee, however, do not consider it worth while to ask for an amendment of the Municipal Act to enforce it. Neither do they consider it advisable to levy a license fee from the Insurance Companies. In the first place license fees under the Municipal Act are levied on account of the need or possibility of Municipal supervision. In connection with the Insurance Companies these fees would seem to be altogether out of place. In Calcutta the Fire Insurance Companies no doubt pay a license fee, but it must be remembered that in that City every company or association carrying on any profession, trade or calling, as well as all individuals carrying on certain professions, trades or callings, are required to pay a license fee and the maximum amount of fee payable under the Calcutta Municipal Act is Rs. 200 in respect of companies whose paid up capital is Rs. 10 lakhs or upwards. If the same scale is adopted in Bombay, the amount that might be realized from the Insurance Companies in respect of such fees would be very small compared with the amount received from the fire rate. There were in all 68 Insurance Companies in Bombay in the year 1915 and supposing the capital of all of them was Rs. 10 lakhs and over, the total amount received would only be Rs. 13,600. For these reasons the Committee are not in favour of levying any special contribution from the Insurance Companies towards the maintenance of the Fire Brigade.

MR. HARDINGE'S ASSASSIN.

A HOMICIDAL MANIAC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 24.

The assassin of Mr. Hardinge has been removed from the sub-jail to the central jail and will be kept under strict guard as he is a dangerous homicidal maniac.

The daffadar of the District Court and the police warder, both of whom were stabbed, are in hospital but are expected to recover.

In jail the assassin frequently asks for drink and smoke.

The police investigation is proceeding and he will be charged when he is well enough to stand his trial.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. M. Johnstone, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. C. H. Tisdall, Royal Sussex.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut. A. R. Browne, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. P. L. May, Scots Greys.

WOUNED.

Captain E. B. Beazley, Liverpools.
Captain D. C. Hasler, Essex Regiment.
Captain H. S. Mortimer, Royal Rifles.
Lieut. R. V. Dallas, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. A. Short, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. M. Davis, London Regiment.
Lieut. G. H. Ivory, Engineers.
Lieut. M. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Collins, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. Duncan, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Gord, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Grey, Durham L. I. ment.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Henderson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Ingram, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. F. S. Kemp, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. O. Leach, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. K. Smith, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. S. Riddell, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. J. Wilkinson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Willis, Dorsetshires.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The following casualties are announced.—

KILLED.

Lieutenant F S Mitchell, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant H G Bache, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G L de Wolf, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant C D Hill, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant G R Jeffery, 20th Hussars.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant T C Walker, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING, BELIEVED PRINSONER.

Captain B C Winser, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant B R Read, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Captain W M Biden and H B Cunningham, Medicals.
Captain J W Fisher, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant G D Abbots, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant P E Cuckow, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant J A Meads, Sherwoods.
Lieuteiant H W Creasy, Essex.
Lieutenant J E Dixon, South Staffordshires.
Lieutenant A D Haslam, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant J L Head, London Regiment.
Lieutenant N H Joy, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant H H McColl, West Ridings.
Lieutenant C E Norton, Middlesex.
Lieutenant A F Nutting, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant H G Carpenter, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant P J Gainsford, South Staffordshires.
Second-Lieutenant L W Hitchcock, South Staffordshires.
Second-Lieutenant R G Harrowing, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C Hayhurst, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant D Houseman, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J C Lane-Claypon, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieutenant R C Llullyn, Lincolnshires.
Second-Lieutenant E M Muncaster, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant D M Murdoch, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant F H Norris, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Teare, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G R Thurlow, Sherwoods.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 9:—(Indian expeditionary forces).

Wounded:—Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery; Major W. M. Hunt R.A. (2nd time slightly), 51st Sikhs; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Greenfields (I.A.R.O.) (second time severely) 117th Mahrattas; Captain C. H. Standbridge (2nd time accidental slightly).

Prisoners of war:—32nd Lancers, 2nd Lieut. T. S. Apcar (I.A.R.O.).

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASE.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Lord Carmichael this evening laid the foundation-stone of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Medical College, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leonard inviting Lord Carmichael to lay the foundation-stone said:—

Early in 1910, just six years ago, a letter appeared in the "Englishman" from an Assam doctor advocating the foundation of a Medical Research Institute in that province, which has since matured into the Pasteur Institute now being constructed in Shillong. The idea at once occurred to me that the time had come to draw public attention to the unique advantages Calcutta presents for a great school of Tropical Medicine and Research Institute, with the result that an inspired article appeared in the "Englishman" putting forward this idea, and was followed by a leading article on the same subject from my pen in the "British Medical Journal," and a second article in the "Englishman" a little later. The death of King Edward in May 1910 thus found the way paved for this project being brought forward as a suitable object for a Bengal Memorial to the late King-Emperor, and I lost no time in bringing it up at the June meeting of the Medical Section of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which fortunately I had started a few years before, while Dr. Annandale also put it forward at the ordinary meeting of the Society in the same month. The Medical Section sent up to the Bengal Government an unanimous resolution suggesting a sanitarium for tuberculosis in Bengal and a School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta as suitable memorials to the King who had taken such a deep interest in the hospitals of London. The Lieutenant-Governor mentioned these projects at the great meeting in Calcutta to consider the best form of a memorial, but he preferred a non-medical proposal which did not find much favour with the public and was eventually dropped and the sum collected fell short of those obtained in several less wealthy provinces which had selected medical objects for support. It was eventually decided that the Bengal fund should be well expended on a a statue of the late King-Emperor and the balance used for partial support of several medical objects of which the School of Tropical Medicine may be one.

MANY OBSTACLES SURMOUNTED.

Luckily the present Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, Sir Pardey Lukis, whose absence to-day on account of the sittings of the Imperial Legislative Council I much regret, at once saw the great advantage of having a School of Tropical Medicine in India and encouraged me in my efforts and moved the Government of India to take up the project. As early as July 1910 the Government of India addressed to the Government of Bengal the first official letter on the subject in which they stated that "they hope in time to be able to establish a fully equipped School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, with a special staff of its own" and suggested for financial reasons that the staff of the Medical College should commence the work in addition to their ordinary duties. However, no accommodation for the practical classes was available, as the biology professor was working in the pathological laboratory until a new biological laboratory could be built. I therefore suggested that a site should be acquired for this to the west of the pathological laboratories, and some additional rooms for the School of Tropical Medicine provided over the new biological laboratory. This proposal was accepted, but love affairs are not the only matters which do not always run smoothly, and many obstacles had to be surmounted before the present satisfactory position was attained. The first difficulty arose over the cost of acquiring as extensive a site as I considered necessary to allow for future growth, but the Government of India came to the rescue and on Sir Pardey Lukis' recommendation gave the liberal grant of five lakhs of rupees and at the same time decided that the full site should be purchased. In the meantime plans had been prepared while I was on leave in 1911 for the small site, with the entrance in the narrow Medical College Street which is about to be closed, so I had to set to work to prepare new plans with the help of Mr. H. A. Crouch, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bengal, whom I can never sufficiently thank for all his labours for the new institution. The new plans and estimates were prepared in the short time of three months and orders passed for the laboratories to be commenced. I little knew what a bomb-shell was coming to wreck this second set of plans in the shape of a demand from the Calcutta Improvement Trust for no less than 95 out of our 159 feet of north lighted front to the full depth of our site, in order o provide an ideal alignment of the new central road of Calcutta. However I at once conceived the idea of obtaining adequate compensation in the form of a site for a hospital for tropical diseases. Eventually it was agreed to surrender the 95 feet asked for, on condition that the block of land on which the hospital is now being constructed was provided in place of that given up, while the north end of Medical College Street was to be closed and the reversion of the site of the long condemned morgue was assured to the School, which will eventually restore 75 feet of the less north lighted front. Thus good came out of evil. As the war has delayed the opening of the school far beyond the time lost by a third set of plans and estimates being necessitated, which, thanks once more to Mr. Crouch and to the Hon. Mr. H. H. Green and the other officers of the Public Works Department, to whom I owe my best thanks, they were prepared in the record time of six weeks, and four months after the crisis the foundations of a three-storied building, with provisions for the later addition of a fourth, were above the ground, and Your Excellecy kindly laid the foundation stone exactly two years ago. The fine building before us is now completed, and I will invite Your Excellency and our guests to inspect it after this ceremony.

AN ADEQUATE STAFF.

The next difficulty was the provision of an adequate staff, for now that we had been fortunate enough to obtain a fully equipped laboratory I asked for a special staff as forecasted in the Government of India's original letter. In the meantime the claim of the Calcutta scheme to be an imperial one for the whole of India was disputed by my friend Major Liston of Bombay paying me the sincere compliment of imitating my plan, and in view of a doubt whether the Government of India would now provide professors for the Calcutta School, it was suggested that we should revert to the original plan, put forward before the new laboratories had been thought of, namely, that the staff of the Medical College should carry on the professorial work in the School of Tropical Medicine in addition to their present duties. I was unable to accept this proposal as the the additional teaching work would have left no time for research, and a conference with Sir William Duke in the chair decided to request sanction for three whole time professors in place of the six I had first suggested. One more was afterwards added for Pharmacology at Surgeon-General Harris' request, while the staff has since been materially strengthened by Colonel Sutherland, I.M.S., Imperial Serologist, being permitted to lecture in the School.

One weak point remained, namely that a single professor had to teach both protozoology and entomology, so in my capacity as Honorary Secretary of the School of Tropical Medicine Endowment Fund, I appealed to the Rockfeller International Health Commission of New York for £1,500 a year to endow a separate professorship in Protozoology. Fortunately Dr. Victor G. Heiser, a member of the Commission and head of the Sanitary Service of the Philippine Islands, visited Calcutta last June, and after inspecting the new laboratories and seeing the wealth of material for research in the Calcutta hospitals, he personally supported my request, and the American foundation have already addressed the Government of India on the subject of giving us the grant I asked for, a tribute to the Calcutta School from a great country which is deeply interested in tropical diseases and one which has done so much valuable research in the Phillippines, of which Calcutta may be justly proud. After the war we shall therefore be able to open the School with six professors.

After mentioning the amounts of subscriptions collected for the building and permanent endowment funds Sir Leonard Rogers said:—"The ground floor will provide 38 beds for Indian male patients, while the first floor provides smaller wards of nine beds each for Euronean males and Indian females, and of six beds each for European females and for children respectively together with twelve small single rooms for private patients, which will contribute something towards the upkeep of the hospital, and a theatre for clinical teaching and the few operations likely to be required."

Lord Carmichael in reply highly complemented Sir Leonard Rogers for his indomitable energies in giving a practical shape to the scheme.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LAND REVENUE AND LAND ALIENATION BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 24.

After a prolonged sitting the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill signed the report yesterday. The report with the amended Bill will be presented to the Council at its next sitting It is understood that the non-official members have signed subject to a note of dissent. The Hon. Sir Bipin Krishna Bose has added a separate note and the other three members another. The points raised in both the notes are substantially the same, the principal among them being a statutory recognition of the maximum term of settlement as 30 years and limitation of Government share of revenue to 50 per cent. of the net assets.

The Chief Secretary conferred with the non-official members regarding the proposed amendment of the Rule about the introduction of bills by non-officials. The present rule requires only 5 days' notice to be given to the Government. As it is inconvenient the rule will be amended as to require two months' notice. Non-officials seem to have concurred with the proposal.

In August 1915, the Government in reply to the Hon. Raja Jawahir Singh Bahadur and Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal foreshadowed early introduction of a bill to establish and recognise inalienability and impartibility of zamindari estates. This bill, entitled Central Provinces Land Alienation Bill, is likely to be introduced on March 19th.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO JODHPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Delhi by special train to-morrow. His Excellency's departure will be private. The Viceroy will visit Jodhpur and return to Delhi on the morning of Monday, the 28th February. His Excellency's arrival at Jodhpore will be public, his departure from Jodhpore and arrival at Delhi private.

The party accompanying his Excellency will be Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. J. B. Wood, Political Secretary, Sir James Dubouley, Private Secretary, Lieutent. Colonel F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts Surgeon, and Captain W. A. Brown, Viscount Errington, and the Hon. A. Hardinge, Aides-de-Camp.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

OPENED AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Before an influential gathering this evening his Excellency Lord Carmichael opened the Commercial Museum at the Imperial Secretariat Buildings.

The Museum contains the interesting collection of exhibits of articles of Indian manufacture and also samples of some of the principal qualities of goods largely imported into Calcutta market are exhibited with a view to demonstrate the class of goods with their respective prices with which Indian manufacturers have to compete.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in inviting his Excellency to open the museum said that the new museum contributed to Indian industrial development. Any person who wished to know what progress had been made in any particular line of manufacture had only to come to the museum and look at the exhibits for himself. If he wished to undertake manufacture on similar lines he would see what standards, both of quality and price, he must compete with and if possible surpass. Another way in which the Museum would stimulate Indian trade was by bringing purchasers and producers into closer direct relations. Brushes and buttons, soaps, pencils and glass were some of the exhibits which were of surprisingly good quality and reasonable price. An enquiry office has been attached to the Museum where information will be gladly furnished.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael is declaring the Museum open said:—"Ever since I was a boy in Scotland, I have been keenly interested in industrial development. In Australia I had experience of a new country anxious to go ahead with industrial development as fast as possible. When I came to India I came to a country in a totally different stage economically. A country with an ancient indigenous industrial system fighting for recognition and at the same time launching into new and strange developments brought from abroad, making great progress in some directions, very little in others. The whole forms a fascinating study. But it is more than fascinating, it is a study which is vital to the right guidance of this Empire of India. The Government in England takes the position of a regulating agency rather than that of an active partner. In India the Government is looked to to perform duties far wider than those of a regulating agency. Lord Curzon was the first to realise this fully. It was he who evolved the present Commerce and Industry Department of which Mr. Lindsay is an important factor. Lord Curzon's object was, I take it to emphasise that there is a community of interest between the Government on the one and those who are engaged in developing the resources of the country on the other. Their true interests in this matter are the same, the increase of the wealth of India, and they must work as partners each doing his own part. The foreign competition with which the small Indian industries have to contend is one of the greatest obstacles to the starting of small industrial concerns. To meet this many advocate protective tariffs, other stick by their old free trade principles and hope for the best. At the present moment owing to the extinction of the trade with enemy firms a state of practical protection in regard to many industries has arisen and there is surely now an opportunity for those who advocate protection to show what can be done. Mr. Ley (Mr. Lindsay's predecessor) showed me over the samples of exhibition to which Mr. Lindsay referred in his speech and I was greatly struck with the number and the quality of many articles produced in Bengal and entirely unknown to me. I heard many other people who have been much longer in Bengal than I have, express the same surprise. That exhibition served a most useful purpose, it showed what articles are actually being produced locally. Perhaps, some of these may only require advertisement to obtain a ready sale. The general idea of the Museum is the same as that of the exhibition. But the idea had expanded. The producer can come here to study the article which met the consumers' want but which is now no longer available and the consumer can come to see what local product he can obtain to take the place of the foreign article which formerly supplied his needs. But in addition the producer will find in this Museum articles produced in other countries to meet India's needs made from raw materials procurable in India, and in some cases, I believe, from raw materials not only procurable but actually procured in India. I wish the exhibition every success. I will take every opportunity, I have, of advising producers and consumers alike to come and see it and, I hope, to come myself to see it on many occasions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in declaring the exhibition open.

PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

A meeting of journalists and press proprietors was held at Ahmedabad to-day. Mr. Modi, Assistant Secretary, Press Association of India, explained the aims and objects of the Association started in Bombay. Lively interest was shewn throughout by those present to co-operate with its working. All present voluntarily enlisted as members. Mr. Shankerlal, Secretary of the local press association expressed press proprietors and journalists' difficulties, sympathising with the general movement.

Owing to the desire of some local secretaries for the extension of time to enable to collect the subscriptions promised the Punjab Aeroplane Fund will be kept open until the 15th March, which is the last date on which subscriptions can be received.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

NEEDS OF ALIGARH COLLEGE.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S ADDRESS.

Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, the Ruler of Bhopal, delivered the following speech at the opening ceremony of the new offices of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Aligarh, on February 19th:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the warmth and cordiality of your reception and convey to you my hearty appreciation of those noble aspirations which you cherish for the education of the Mahomedan community. It is my earnest wish that the Almighty may bless your endeavours and crown them with unqualified success. You have dwelt at some length on the programme of work that you have mapped out and the principles that you have formulated for your future guidance. I view this work with approval, and the part that my family and myself have taken in the erection of this building is a concrete expression of my whole-hearted sympathy. But, gentlemen, to reduce our theories to practice and to attain the lofty ideals that you have set up it is necessary to pass under review the system of work that has been followed up till now. I consider it a matter of regret that the record of your achievements fal's short of what might have been expected from an organization representing the pick of your nation's intellect and talents. The educated members of the Mohamedan community have not rendered you as much assistance as they should have done in promoting the aims and objects of the conference. They should come forward in larger numbers and with greater earnestness than they have hitherto displayed in this cause. They must realise the overwhelming importance of this national duty and take a much keener and more sympathetic interest in the educational advancement of their co-religionists in this country.

EDUCATION: THE FOUNDATION OF ALL PROGRESS.

Education is the foundation-stone of all kinds of progress and should be made the centre of all our activities and endeavours. The object cannot be gained unless our educated classes sink their petty social and religious differences, dissociate this vital question from party politics and unite in a common cause. The educated section of our community to-day is the fruit of that self-sacrifice, patience, and hard work, which characterised the labours of the late Sir Syed and his illustrious successors, and care should be taken that this fruit retains its property of sweetness which is the result of harmonious co-operation. I regard these differences as a natural calamity, and it is no wonder that thoughtful men sometimes begin to despair about our future. I am ready to admit that the efforts which have been made by the founders and organizers of this movement for the last forty years have borne some fruit. We find scattered throughout the length and breadth of this vast peninsula educated Mahomedans who have been brought up in the vivifying atmosphere of the Aligarh College, who realise their backwardness in education and material progress, and are conscious of the heroic efforts of their leaders to uplift their community to a higher level. But alas! they are apathetic and inert and have no sense of the pressing necessity of the hour. The result of this lamentable neglect and lack of educational enterprise is that we are lagging behind in the race, and are not much better off than we were before. The condition of the Mahomedans in the United Provinces is the more regrettable, as this part of the country is the fountain-head of all educational movements and has the inestimable privilege of possessing the national college and the central office of the Conference.

PUT YOUR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL.

I read His Excellency Lord Hardinge's resolution passed in 1913 on the education of Mahomedans and looked upon it as the mainstay of our hopes and the most powerful incentive to educational effort. It was followed by the resolution passed by my friend Sir James Meston in 1914, which dealt with the education of the United Provinces' Mahomedans. These declarations of policy emanating from the Imperial Government and the Government of the most important province in India gave me the greatest satisfaction and seemed to inaugurate a new era in the education of our community. We owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the heads of the two Governments for the golden opportunity which they have placed within our reach, and the sympathy and solicitude they have displayed for our advancement. But it is a pity that we have not yet shown ourselves alive to the increased facilities thus generously placed at our disposal. Gentlemen, you who are the leaders of educational progress and trustees of your nation's future, should trace the causes of this lethargic indifference, and devise some means to eradicate this evil. I agree with you that we cannot accomplish much unless we put our shoulders to the wheel and set about the work in a systematic way. But systematic work is something more than the construction of a fine building or the provision of a library for statistical information. What is more necessary than this material equipment is sympathy, sense of duty, perseverance, strength of will, and singleness of purpose, on the part of those who guide the destinies of this movement.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

No less important than the education of the male members of your community is the education of the weaker sex. It should bear at least the same proportion to the education of males as the inheritance of the one does to that of the other. Female education has been a part of your programme from the very outset and there has been a deal of talk about it for more than a quarter of a century. But these efforts have been too spasmodic to produce any appreciable good, and their only outcome is a girls' school with a boarding-house accommodating only a small number of scholars belonging to a few well-to-do families of one place. It is indeed surprising that you have not as yet availed yourself of the concessions and facilities which have been extended to you by Sir James Meston's Government. I am afraid I am marring the harmony of the occasion by plain-speaking which may perhaps be unpalatable to my audience. But I should be lacking in my duty if I had minced matters and withheld a free expression of my opinion. This, however, does not mean that I am belittling the useful work that you have done, or the arduous duties that you have performed. The service that you have done to the community is indeed very valuable and deserves all praise, but I want your activity to be commensurate with the magnitude of the task that you have set before yourself. It is my sincere wish that the work may proceed smoothly and without friction, and that the workers may strive unanimously for the attainment of one common goal. I hope that this beautiful building which you have so economically constructed, and the materials which you are collecting for educational purposes, will supply a long-felt want, and prove of immense value in extending the usefulness of your organization.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

I realise full well the difficulties which, as you say in your address, will confront you in reorganising Mahomedan educational institutions and re-modelling their constitution. But I am confident that a resolute will and a courageous heart will smooth your path, and clear all obstacles in your way. You have referred to this part of your work as the most important but final item on your agenda. In my opinion this essential reform should precede all other reforms and improvements. The Educational Conference has always given very valuable assistance to the M. A.-O. College which is the result of the united efforts of Indian Mahomedans, sympathetic Europeans, and the Imperial Government. It has also taken an important part in the movement to raise it to the status of a university. It is, therefore, right and proper that the attention of the Conference should first be directed to the College. This work will be especially easy to you as your committee includes all the trustees of the College. First of all, I should draw your attention to the financial condition of the College which requires very close scrutiny. The excess of expenditure over receipts has given great cause for anxiety. Last year the College had to draw up on the University Fund for a loan, and the situation this year seems no better. It is strange, that the deficit of last year did not draw the attention of the authorities to any adjustment of ways and means. It is a pity that this should be so, as the College belongs to a poor community and we should cut our coat according to our cloth. We should place before us as ideals the national colleges of wealthier communities which are run on the most economical lines, and show equally good results. The Conference should first consider the balance-sheet of the College, and then proceed to advise on other matters of a like nature.

THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

You have been entrusted with the work of supervising the administration of such charitable national institutions as receive grants-in-aid from the Bhopal Durbar. It will be a part of your functions to see that the money is properly applied and confers the maximum of benefit on the deserving members of the community. Gentlemen, you have budgeted for an annual expenditure of Rs. 30,000, but your income is only Rs. 10,000, a year, and you have not suggested any way of meeting the excess of expenditure over receipts. Gentlemen, the Conference focusses all the intellectual activities of Indian Mahomedans and it is the duty of the community to express its heart-felt indebtedness to such of its members as have helped in financing this movement. Our thanks are specially due to His Highness the Nizam, whose recent grant is an instance of the fulfilment of those larger hopes which are bound up with his personality. Gentlemen, I think it will not be out of place for me on this occasion to say a word about the proposed Moslem University which embodies the realisation of our national ideals since the foundation of the College. The Conference too has borne its full share in the materialisation of this idea. I shall only say that when the College is transformed into a University, the present administration and constitution of the College will be altered in conformity with new laws and regulations. It is a momentous qustion and to consider the matter in all its bearings you will require careful fore-thought and due deliberation in a spirit of mutual confidence. Before I conclude my speech I shall take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Conference by Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, whose untiring zeal and energy have contributed so much to the success of the Conference. Nor can I help admiring the economic way in which he has managed to construct this beautiful building. I am also thankful to Maulvi Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, Maulvi Bashiruddin, and their fellow-workers who have helped in the collection of such furniture and materials as are necessary for the purpose of the Conference. I now declare the "Sultan Jehan Manzil" open and pray to God that it may be a means of elevating our backward community and leading them along the right path to the goal of their ambition.

ASSAULT ON CALCUTTA PROFESSOR.

ANOTHER STUDENT EXPELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

Another student of the Presidency College, Subhas Chunder Bose, has been expelled from the college for taking a leading part in the assault on Professor Oaten.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MAGISTRATE'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. PUNJA VABAJBHAI.

This was a reference submitted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code for disposal by the High Court.

The High Court had issued notice on 16.12-15 to the accused to show cause why there should not be a retrial or why the sentence should not be enhanced.

The accused Punja was convicted by Mr. N. J. Mehta, Resident Magistrate of Borsad for voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation to one old woman Bai Kanku and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 80 or in default two month's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate had ordered to pay Rs. 15 as compensation to the complainant from the fine if realized.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that complainant Kanku's son Narania had gone to collect fodder for her buffalo in July last and coming home told his mother that he was beaten by the accused for taking leaves from his "vyan" tree. Next day Bai Kanku saw the accused and remonstrated with him which the latter resented and abused her. She in her turn lost her temper and paid him in the same coin. This irritated the accused who gave the complainant a blow felling her to the ground. Her son Becharia took her to the police patil, who started with them for Borsad but were followed and induced to go back. The police patil however sent his usual "jahair" report and hence this case.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "Since then there seems to be a stupendous effort on the part of the patidar population of the village of Vasna to stifle the matter. The very complainant and her witness have shown very obvious inclination to stop the proceeding by avoiding to answer questions put to them. The accused admits having injured Kanku and it has been also proved in the Court by Bacheria. But he pleads provocation and I find from the deposition of Bacheria that the complainant did abuse the accused and rather grossly. It can not but irritate a most sober and thoughtful member of a high class Hindu community and much more so a member of the Jain patidar community and immensely, if in public. The accused was abused on the way and near the "chora" and I take it to be a sufficient cause for admonishing the woman a bit practically. But the force the accused used was disproportionate and the means undesirable."

The Sessions Judge in making the reference observed: "The accused who is apparently a wealthy and prominent patidar has been convicted of breaking the arm of an old Bhangi woman. The Magistrate convicts him under section 335. There is not a particle of proof of provocation. And he sentences this individual to a fine only, on the ground apparently that the "accused had sufficient cause for admonishing the woman a bit practically." This after the accused and his fellows had made a stupendous effort to stifle the matter. I hardly like to comment on this attitude of Mr. N. J. Mehta."

SENTENCE INEXUSABLY LENIENT.

Their Lordships observed that the sentence passed under the circumstances was inexcusably lenient. Their Lordships could only suppose that the Magistrate allowed himself to be overpowered by his pity. Having regard to the accused's admission and expression of regret their Lordships thought that a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 would meet the justice of the case. The fine if paid was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference.

Mr. Tricamlal R. Desai appeared for the accused.

MULGENI RIGHTS.

QUESTION OF WAIVER.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

BOMMU BIN DEVNAIK AND ANOTHER *v.* MANAGER MANJAYA KADAYA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, District Judge of Kanara, who modified the decree of Mr. B. G. Kadkol, Subordinate Judge of Sirsi.

The plaintiff-respondents sued to recover possession of the land in suit with arrears of rent for five years from 1908 to 1912, and mesne profits. The plaintiffs alleged that the father of the defendants agreed to cultivate the land on condition in the counterpart of the registered Mulgeni agreement dated 21-9-1871 passed by him. The plaintiffs further alleged that there was an agreement between the predecessor-in-title of the parties to pay rent at an increased rate of Rs. 10 per annum in case the assessment of the land in suit was raised in Revision Survey. Upon the strength of this agreement, the present suit was brought, and the plaintiffs further asked for possession of the land as the defendants had failed to pay the rent.

The defendants in their written statement admitted the Mulgeni agreement but denied the agreement to pay rent at an enhanced rate now claimed by the plaintiffs. They also pleaded satisfaction of grant, till the time their interest in the land was sold with the consent and knowledge of the plaintiffs.

The Subordinate Judge held that the plaintiff's claim for possession of the land in suit must fail as the land was sold with the consent and knowledge of the plaintiffs, but they were entitled to six year's rent.

On appeal, the learned District Judge held that the appellants incurred forfeiture of the lands. There was no evidence to prove the alleged subsequent oral agreement to enhance rent to Rs. 10; nor was such an agreement in variation of the terms of a registered lease admissible in evidence. Therefore the respondents were awarded possession of the land. Their Lordships in the course of the judgment observed that having regard to the pleadings of the parties, there was no clear finding on the question whether the forfeiture incurred was with or without the consent and knowledge of the plaintiff-respondents; and whether the latter waived their rights under the Mulgeni lease.

Their Lordships remanded the case for a finding on the issue whether the sale by the defendants of their interests in the land was with the consent and knowledge of the plaintiffs.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. S. N. Karnad appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INDIAN PENINSULAR & STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

SQUABBLE AMONG DIRECTORS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LALA HARNARAIN AND ANOTER. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PRABHASHANKAR D. ACHARYA AND OTHERS, ... Plaintiffs

This was the hearing of a Rule taken out by the plaintiffs calling upon the defendants who are Directors of the Indian Peninsular and Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. other than the plaintiffs, and the company, to show cause why the defendants, their servants and agents should not be restrained from preventing the plaintiffs from taking part in the management of the affairs of the said (7th defendant) company, as members of the Board of Directors thereof and from preventing the plaintiffs from having access at all reasonable times and in reasonable manner to all the books of account of the said company and other documents relating to its affairs and further why they should not be ordered to allow the plaintiffs and their attorneys to have inspection forthwith of the minutes book, proxy papers, letters of cancellation and other documents relating to the meeting of 20th January 1916, and also of the written explanation of the agents in answer to the charges made against then.

A *rule nisi* was granted to the plaintiffs on the 15th of February and his Lordship on that day had ordered the Company to lodge with the Prothonotary of the High Court the said proxy papers and letters of cancellation until the meeting to be held on the 6th of March.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the Rule; Mr. Strangman appeared for defendants 1, 2, 3 and 6 to show cause against the Rule. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the Company (the 7th defendant) to show cause; Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the fifth defendant to show cause.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the plaintiffs are that the two plaintiffs who are two of the directors of the Indian Peninsular and Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. filed a suit No. 952 of 1915 for a declaration that the meeting of the Board of Directors of the company held on 29th June 1915 was fraudulently and improperly convened and illegal and that all resolutions passed thereat were illegal, null and void. In that suit a Judge's summons was obtained on behalf of the 2nd defendant for the rejecting of the plaint. The summons had been adjourned until an extraordinary general meeting of the company was convened so that the said company might be in a position to express its approval or disapproval of the action of the plaintiffs in filing the said suit. In view of that extraordinary general meeting to be called, both the parties began to actively canvass for and procured certain proxies from shareholders. It was proposed on behalf of the plaintiffs that lists of proxies on either side may be exchanged, that they might be checked with the lists and that thereafter the proxies may be put into bundles and sealed with the joint seals of the solicitors of the respective parties or the company's solicitors and that they might remain with the Company's solicitors until the time of scrutiny. That proposal was not accepted by proxies on behalf of the plaintiffs were lodged within the requisite time on the 18th January. Certain proxies were them lodged on behalf of the first defendant and his supporters and though information was asked for relating to the said proxies, none was given to the plaintiffs or their solicitors. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that though the defendants inspected their (plaintiffs') proxies, they did not allolw them to see theirs (defendants'). They were therefore afraid that the said proxies would be tampered with. Two scrutineers were appointed for the purposes of that meeting, but they were also partisans and likely to side with them. It was further alleged by the plaintiffs that as directors they were entitled to inspection of account books. This too was refused to them.

"MANIPULATING THE CLOCK."

Sometimes notices of meetings to be held were not sent to them and very often the office clock was so manipulated that when the 1st plaintiff went there at the exact time, he was told that he was late by ten or fifteen minutes and that the meeting was over. It was further alleged that they (plaintiffs) had also been refused inspection of a written explanation which was submitted by the agents of the company to the board of directors at the meetings of the 29th June 1915 and 11th August 1915, explaining the charges preferred against them by the 1st plaintiff. The plaintiffs had made several attempts to obtain inspection of the said explanation but the same was persistently and studiously withheld. The plaintiffs, therefore, filed another suit (the present suit) in order that the defendants may be restrained from preventing the plaintiffs from taking part in the management of the company's affairs, as members of the board of directors thereof and having access at all reasonable times and in reasonable manner to all the documents belonging to the company or relating to its affairs, papers, vouchers, proxy papers and the written explanation of the agents of the company.

A *rule nisi* was granted to the plaintiffs as mentioned above and his Lordship heard arguments on Thursday in support of and against the Rule.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Strangman in showng cause after stating the facts of the case submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to inspection of proxies in Law or according to the Articles of Association. He resisted inspection of proxies beforehand because the plaintiffs wanted to approach those who had given proxies and ask them to retract. The only persons entitled to see the proxies were the chairman of the meeting and the Secretaries. They were quite willing that the plaintiffs' attorneys should be present at the meeting and see what transpired and lodge or urge, any objections they had to as regards the proxies or the procedure. The directors were willing to show the plaintiffs the explanation of the Agents, provided his Lordship warned them that they would not make any improper use of it.

Mr. Kanga in support of the Rule submitted that the defendants inspected their proxies, but refused to show them their proxies. If they had inspection of proxy papers and the register of shareholders they would be able to say who were entitled to vote and who were not. The scrutineers (two in number) were the partisans of the defendants and his clients were afraid that proxies might be tampered with. From the decision of the scrutineers they had to appeal to the chairman and the chairman was the second defendant Chhotalal Parekh, who was absolutely on their side. So ultimately they should have to come to Court: If they showed them the proxies and if his clients were convinced that they were in a minority, they would quietly walk out. If this inspection was not allowed all that would happen would be that they would tamper with the proxies and there would be a multiplicity of proceedings. As directors they had a right to look at the proxies, in fact, at any and every voucher of the company.

Mr. Davar for the fifth defendant Mr. Matubhai supported Mr. Strangman in showing cause against the Rule.

RIGHT TO INSPECT PROXIES ALLOWED.

His Lordship made the Rule absolute and in the course of his order said that under ordinary circumstances, directors would not be entitled to look at these proxies while they were in the custody of the company. In this case his Lordship had little doubt that the defendant directors had these proxies with them for a time to the exclusion of the plaintiffs. This had given the plaintiffs some ground for alleging that the defendant directors had tampered with the proxies or if they had not tampered, had at least inspected. His Lordship had ordered the proxies to be lodged with the Prothonotary. Now it was contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to see these proxies. It was a curious thing to say that. The plaintiffs were entitled to have inspection of their own proxies, as well as those of the defendant directors. In his Lordship's opinion the directors would be entitled to inspect these proxies. In allowing the plaintiffs to inspect these proxies, no harm could result and it was quite possible that some good might be done.

His Lordship, therefore, ordered that the plaintiffs should be allowed inspection of proxies. Solicitors if present should only examine plaintiffs' proxies. All inspection prayed for to be given. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

Attorneys for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th, defendants:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the fifth defendant:—Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1131.13.—Patell & Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai Payne & Co.

934.15.—Mulla & M, Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

378.15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Chhaganlal Chunilal. Hiralal & Co.

1074.15.—Edg G W & Co, Jagneshandas Jamnadas Mody, v. Bai Hurkar, widow, Surveyer & Co, for a pauper

924.15.—Dubash & Co, Augustine Rozario Sequeira, v. Joseph Peter Mendonca, Edg G D & Co.

969.15.—Little & Co, Messrs Ralli Bros, a firm, v. Messrs Chugondas & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

364.15.—Jehangir S M & H, Shivji Ludha & ors, v. Gorbai, Motichand & D.

807.15.—Jam R & D, Padamsey Meghji, v. Luchmondas Jamnadas, Daph F & D.

626.15.—Tyabji D & Co, Madanji Juthabhai, v. Nemchand Bhimji & ors, Moti & D.

451.15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Gulamali Mulla Abdulali, Payne & Co.

837.15.—Mans H M & Co, Bhagwandas Gokaldas Gandhi, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada, Ard H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For further directions and Costs on Acting Comr's Report.

1425-14.—Jeh S M & H, Rusomji Khurshedji Ghyara, v. Gulamalli Jiwaji Pachmariwalla, & ors, Dik & Dh & P, Jeh S M & H, and H D & Co, Paynne & Co, Edg G W & Co.

1430-14.—Jeh S M & H, Rustomji Khurshedji Ghyara, v. Gulamalli Jivaji Pachmariwalla, & ors, Dik Dh & P, Jeh S M & H, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co, Ard H D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H M and R, Part Heard.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd. v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

873-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit & Pur.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

939-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza, v. Pascoal Salvadar Nunis, Mulla & M.

S C CT 732-26151-14.—Jehangir M & S. Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and ors, v. Bai Samaratbai, widow. Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M. Bai Samaratbai widow, v. Kaikhushru Behramji Mehta and ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak GBeig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

621-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1070-15.—Nadirshaw & D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B and Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G and Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Co, Multanchand Basdevdas, a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

368-15.—Daph F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Ragh K & Co.

147-15.—Kanga & S, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

22-16.—G B Pandya, Salebhoy Mahomedally, a firm, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassumji, N C Dalal.

GERMANY AND RAEMAEKERS' CARTOONS

"The German journals are insulting Holland," says the Paris wireless service. "The Dutch are accused of not having displayed enough admiration for those who, after having guaranteed Belgian neutrality, invaded Belgian territory and still continue to torment that country.

"'After the war,' writes the "Cologne Gazette," 'we will settle our accounts with you. For each calumny, for each cartoon of Raemaekers, for each insult, for each cinematograph film, for each theatrical performance which is offensive to us, we shall demand payment with the interest that is due to us.'

"As may be seen, before being able to put its project into execution regarding the promised interest, Germany is beginning a system of blackmail."

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. B 12

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Secretariat Appointments.

"Advocate" (Lucknow)—It is really perplexing that the Hon. Mr. Burn should have interpreted the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Brijnandan Prasad on the admission of Indians into the Secretariat as an attempt "to tie down the Government too rigidly in a matter which required elasticity." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was kind enough to state that there was nothing in the nature of old prejudices—a statement which reminded us of the much-talked of change in "the angle of vision!" Only His Honor would peacefully await the conclusion of the war to make changes in the Secretariat! To say the least, we are not satisfied with the chilling reply of the Hon. Mr. Burn, of His Honor Sir James Meston as well as the attitude of the two Indian non-official members Maharaja of Balrampur and the Kuar Saheb of Benares who were generous enough to vote against the resolution! Verily there was an exhibition of the "cloven foot" of Bureaucratic doggedness in making the secretariat a close preserve for a chosen few, though the resolution, as the "Bombay Chronicle" says, "committed the Government to nothing more than seeing that justice should be done to Indians of required merit and seniority whenever occasions arose." Our contemporary rightly criticises "the significantly ludicrous reply 'that during the war the Lieutenant-Governor, was not anxious to make any changes'—as if the crushing of Prussian military bureaucracy depended on the diplomatic arrangement which keeps a deserving Indian in the Civil Service from becoming the Chief Secretary or even an Under-Secretary in Sir James Meston's Government."

A Perversion of Facts.

"The Mahratta."—Sir W. Wedderburn has truly said that "an Anglo-Indian extremist with his pen does more harm to the cause of good government than an Indian anarchist with his bomb." The European Association falls in this category. A few anarchists excepted, India as a whole has done and is doing all she could for England and yet instead of suggesting the institution of compulsory military training for the millions of loyal Indians, a microscopic minority of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians claims that it is only they who should have it. To prejudice the minds of the Government they are making much ado about the native outbreaks (?) when only a very small portion of the surface of the mighty ocean of Indian loyalty was a little disturbed by a few ripples of anarchism. Indians are freely shedding their life-blood for England and yet it is they who are not to be given arms and are to be prevented from joining the higher military ranks! In England nearly 1,600 Indian students applied for admission to the officers' Training Corps and there the War Office Regulations came in the way of the acceptance of the loyal offer of their precious lives. Here we prayed to be admitted into the ranks of the Volunteer corps—and legally we are perfectly entitled to be admitted therein,—but the inevitable 'nay' was the disappointing answer to our spontaneous response to the call to arms. Of course we can be cooks and sweepers; but, howsoever, high our social status may be, we can not be officers in the English army. And when the European community—which does not hesitate to say publicly that it is sympathetic towards Indians—approaches Government with a suggestion of compulsory military training, the claims of the vast Indian Community are by it silently ignored. Instead of insisting upon rallying the Indians under the British flag, Anglo-Indians are casting a slur on them by giving prominence to the negligible native outbreaks(?) and they say to the Government that the lives of the civilians are not safe here. A grosser perversion of facts cannot be imagined. It remains to see how our Government treats the prayer of our Ang'o-Indian fellow-subjects who betray a rather unreasonable antipathy towards the 'natives' of the country.

Political Stagnation in Sind.

"Phoenix" (Karachi).—What are the causes which have brought about such a deplorable state of things in Sind? To begin with, public good is subordinated to self-seeking or self-aggrandisement. The case of the late lamented Hyderabad Municipality flares before us. The bad example of Hyderabad 'caught on' at Shikarpur. They of the Larkana Municipality recently told the Commissioner-in-Sind that they preferred the existing system of nomination to the elective one. Even at Karachi we are not wholly free from this spirit. Again, when a political association is set on foot with a flourish of trumpets there is a scramble among its sponsors for capturing the honorific offices created for the working of the association. At the start, subscriptions are thrown into the commen-stock which is, in a large measure, replenished by funds collected from the *panchayats* and the masses. In process of time subscriptions fall into arrears and the common stock gets depleted. The president and the secretary make frantic attempts to bolster up the tottering association. On the occasion of gubernatorial tours the vice-presidents from several centres of Sind, with a smack of lips and habited in fit sartorial adornments hurry down to Karachi to attend the address-giving to the Governor or the Viceroy. Things move on in this wise for some time till at last the president, who is now reduced to the straits of paying, more than once, out of his own pocket for the cost of the address and the casket, has it borne in upon him that it is high time that he should shut up the shop. When Lord Willingdon paid his first visit to Sind, the President of the Sind Hindu Sabha read its funeral oration by informing the Commissioner-in-Sind that as the Sind Hindu Sabha was dead no address could be presented on its behalf. Again, the Sind Provincial Conference which was organized some years ago has ceased its activities. We however, note that an attempt is being made to revive the Sind Provincial Conference. We cannot help observing that the hasty resuscitation of the Sind Provincial Conference will share the fate of a top-heavy superstructure.

SIR E. GREY AND BLOCKADE.

CRUSHING REPLY IN THE COMMONS

AMERICAN NOTE.

STRONG POLICY WITH NEUTRALS

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The First Order of the Day in the Commons on Jan. 25, was the following motion down in the name of Mr. Shirley Benn, the Unionist member for Plymouth:

That this House, having noted the volume of the imports into neutral countries bordering on enemy territory of goods essential to the enemy for the prosecution of the war, urges the Government to enforce as effective a blockade as possible, without interfering with the normal requirements of those neutral countries for internal consumption.

SIR Edward Grey who was received with cheers, observed that the hon. member who had just sat down (Mr. Leverton Harris) had made an interesting speech, full of great knowledge founded upon personal experience. He was one of those, of whom there were several in the House and many outside it also, who had been giving most devoted service on Committees to carrying out the policy of the Government with regard to contraband. From the very beginning of the war numbers of people of great knowledge and experience had given their services voluntarily on these various Committees, and whose services in the public interest had been invaluable. (Hear hear.)

"It is a most difficult and complicated subject," Sir Edward went on, "and I gather from the debate as far as it has gone that there is real misapprehension in the House as to what is the real state of things with regard to the amount of trade passing through neutral countries to the enemy, and also real misapprehension and a vast underestimate of what the Government is doing with its various agencies to prevent that trade. In the first place I must deal with some of the figures which have been scattered broadcast lately by some organs of the Press—(hear, hear)—which have created a grotesque impression of the amount of leakage through neutral countries which is quite untrue—(hear, hear)—figures which, won't bear examination. The conclusions founded upon them have undoubtedly done great harm.

FALLACIOUS FIGURES.

"The figures consist, so far as I have seen them, of statistics giving the amount of exports from the official returns of the United States to certain neutral countries in Europe in a normal year of peace. Figures are then given which purport to be the excess figures to those neutral countries at the present time, those figures being greatly in excess of the peace figures. The peace figures are then subtracted from the figures of last year—a time of war—and the conclusion is drawn that the whole of that surplus has gone to Germany, and on that are founded various attacks against the Government. The figures that have been published in this way, or rather the attacks founded on them, do great injustice to the Government. They take no account of the fact that in times of peace the neutral countries had not got the whole of their supplies of these articles from the United States. They drew them from enemy countries or from sources not available to them in time of war. (Hear, hear.).

"In the next place, the figures of exports from the United States give the amount of stuff which left the ports of the United States. They do not necessarily give the amount of stuff which arrived in the neutral ports. (Hear, hear.) What is all the great friction there has been with the meat packers in the United States? It is because a large amount of produce coming from the United States and consigned to neutral ports, which we believe was destined for the enemy, never reached the neutral ports. It is in the Prize Court here. Therefore, at one and the same time the Foreign Office and the Government are having sometimes a very warm contention indeed with neutral Governments, or groups of people in neutral countries, on the ground that we have put their produce in the Prize Court here and detained it, and at the same time we are being attacked in this country on the ground that that very same produce has gone through neutral countries to the enemy. (Cheers.)

THE TRUE CASE.

"Some figure have been published in the Press to-day giving a very different impression of the true state of the case as regards going through neutral countries to the enemy—figures published by the War Trade Department. I recommend that these figures should be studied. But I have had some other figures supplied to me out of which I will take two striking instances. A statement has been made in the Press with regard to wheat that the exports from the United States to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands collectively rose from 19,000,000 bushels during the first ten months of 1913 to 50,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1915. That is to say, an excess of 31,000,000 bushels. The inference is drawn that the excess has gone to the enemy.

"It is almost incredible, if the figures supplied to me are reliable, as I believe they are, that a statement of that kind should have been made. Those 50,000,000 bushels from the United States are the figures given under a collective heading in the United States returns which relate not merely to the Scandinavian countries and Holland, but to other European countries, including Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta. The exports to these latter alone amounted to 23,000,000 bushels—(laughter and cheers)—which is a very large part of the whole increase. Why do these countries take so much? Because they must have depended in ordinary times very largely on grain coming from the Black Sea ports, which has ceased to be available. (Cheers.) Therefore there is no need to assume that Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta were importing in order to pass on to the enemy.

FOOD FOR BELGIUM.

"From the figure that remains some further millions of bushels must be deducted as being allowed to go through under special international arrangements to the Belgian Relief Fund. When you have deducted that you will find as regards the three Scandinavian countries and Holland, as a matter of fact, that they have not imported at all in excess of their normal requirements, and there is no reason to suppose that any of these bushels have gone to the enemy. (Cheers.)

"Then I take the figures quoted in the Press for wheat-flour. It is suggested that there has been an increase in exports of wheat-flour from the United States to Holland and the three Scandinavian countries in the first ten months of 1915 over the corresponding period for 1913 of 3,700,000 barrels, the assumption being that all that has gone to the enemy. This increase includes not merely what went to these four countries, but an increase to France also of 1,400,000 barrels, and to Italy of 250,000 barrels. In addition, one million barrels was allowed to go through for Belgian relief, making a total of 3,000,000 barrels. The actual increase to the three Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands was therefore reduced from 3,700,000 barrels to 650,000 barrels. In view of the deficiency in home production of wheat in Scandinavia in 1914, this increase cannot be regarded as excessive. (Cheers.)

NEUTRAL LEAKAGE.

"Leakage of course through the neutral countries there has been, and there will be, whatever you do. You cannot take over the administration of neutral countries. You cannot prevent smuggling. You have got every sort of ingenuity brought to bear to make it difficult for you to distinguish, and it is absolutely impossible, whatever the Navy may do, and however strict your supervision may be, to make sure that in no case will a cargo or part of a cargo go through a neutral country which is really destined for the enemy.

"Because we have been anxious about that inevitable leakage we have done what we could to get real information as to what is going on. The other day Lord Farringdon, who was known in this House as Sir Alexander Henderson, went to make inquiries on the spot, and he has produced a report. Of course that report does not say there is no leakage. But it is on the whole a very satisfactory report. It shows that the amount of trade passing through these neutral countries to the enemy, is much less than might have been supposed. The general tendency is to show that the maximum is being done which can be done without serious trouble with neutral countries."

"Can we see that report?" asked Sir Henry Dalziel.

"No," Sir Edward Grey replied. "The report cannot be published without giving information to the enemy which would reduce the power of getting further information. But I do not see any objection to the report being shown to people who wish to examine the subject.

"UNFAIR AND UNTRUE."

"Now I pass from these figures to another charge made in a section of the Press and by certain people outside, in a most offensive form, which is grossly unfair and untrue. It is that the Navy is doing its utmost to prohibit goods reaching the enemy, and that the Foreign Office spoils the work of the Navy; that when ships are brought in by the Navy to a port with goods destined for the enemy the Foreign Office orders these ships to be released, and hinders the work which the Navy is doing. I must give to the House an account of exactly what the machinery is. I do not say that in the first three months of the war, before we got our organisation complete, there was not a certain amount of confusion and overlapping and that things were not so well done as they are now.

"I take the whole of last year up to the present date. What is the procedure? One of our ships under the Admiralty brings into port a neutral merchant vessel carrying cargo which the naval officers think may be destined to the enemy. They have no means of searching that cargo on the high seas. It has to be done in port. You cannot until you have got that vessel into port really form an opinion as to the true destination of the cargo. A ship is brought into port by the Navy. If that ship turns out to have goods destined for a neutral port, and not merely for a neutral port, but for bona-fide consumption in a neutral country, without which that neutral country would be starved in regard to that particular article of consumption, obviously that ship ought to be released.

PRIZE COURT COMMITTEE.

"But if we have reason to believe that that cargo is not destined for bona-fide neutral use, then undoubtedly it ought to be put into the Prize Court. That is settled by the Contraband Committee, which is entitled over by Mr. Pollock, M.P., K.C., who is one of those who have given valuable services to the State (Hear, hear.) That Committee also had as its members one representative of the Foreign Office, one who represented the Board of Trade and the Customs combined, and two representatives of the Admiralty. That Committee, which has acquired very great experience in the course of the time it has been at work, settles questions as to whether a ship or any part of the cargo of a ship ought to be put in the Prize Court, or whether it ought to be released. I believe that Committee has done its work admirably. (Hear, hear.) And the country and the Navy have reason to be exceedingly grateful for the knowledge and ability it has displayed.

"Can the decision of that Committee be interfered with? Of course it can. The Government can, in any case, say that such and such a ship, which the Committee think ought to be detained, should be released. I think that in the last year there have been three cases where ships have been dealt with or undertakings about ships have been given without consulting the Committee. Two of those cases were of ships released and sent on. Those two cases were discussed twice by the Cabinet, and those two particular ships were released for special reasons.

CASE OF SWEDISH VESSEL.

"The third case is that of a ship brought into port the other day—the Stockholm, a Swedish vessel. This ship, to which the Swedish people attach great importance, is running as the first ship of a new line. It is a passenger vessel, the detention of which must cause great inconvenience. It had on board cargo which I understand the Contraband Committee have reason to believe, and I think rightly, was not all destined for use in Sweden, and might be sent on to the enemy. Undoubtedly the detention of the vessel caused great inconvenience, and we had a special appeal from the Swedish Government with regard to that particular vessel.

"Of course these things have to be done rapidly if at all. After consulting the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty I sent a telegram to Stockholm saying that if we could receive an assurance from the Swedish Government that the cargo which seemed to us suspect was destined for bona fide use in Sweden and none of it would go on to the enemy or set free an equivalent amount of corresponding material to the cargo to the enemy the ship would be released at once. That was done without consulting the Contraband Committee. I am sorry to say that we have not yet received an assurance and no action has been taken. (Hear, hear.) That is such a case as must be considered and dealt with as I have described, unless we are to take high-handed and provocative action. That I believe represents the extent of the interference with the Contraband Committee with regard to the release of ships in the last twelve months. (Hear, hear).

RECKLESS STATEMENTS.

"And I would ask, really is it not time after that that these reckless figures—(loud cheers)—and reckless statements—(cheers)—should not be made with regard to the action of the Foreign Office or any Department of the Government? (Cheers.) What is it supposed is the effect on the Navy of making charges of that sort (Hear, hear.) If the charges made were true and I was a naval officer, I should want to shoot the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—(laughter)—though that is not a thing that matters. (Loud laugther.) The thing that matters is the dispiriting effect it must have upon the Navy. (Loud cheers.) There never was a time in the whole history of this country when we—and I mean our Allies, too—have owed a greater tribute of gratitude and admiration to the Navy for the work done during this war. (Loud cheers.) To those of us who have to bear the brunt of much work and to face much difficulty, the knowledge of the efficiency and courage, the spirit and patriotism which animate the whole Navy is an upholding and supporting thought. (Hear, hear.)

"There ought not to be statements made, utterly unfounded as they are, to lead the Navy to suppose that the work that they are doing for the country, or any department of the Government. (Cheers.) The task of the Foreign Office in this matter is much more complicated and, more burdensome than people know. The Foreign Office is not burdened as a department with deciding upon the release of particular ships. If it is not done by the Contraband Committee, it is done by the Cabinet. It is not done departmentally now.

FOREIGN OFFICE WORK.

"What is the work that the Foreign Office has to do? It has to do its best to retain the goodwill of neutrals. (Hear, hear.) Supposing you know at the Foreign Office that the War Office, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions, and perhaps also one or more of our Allies are specially anxious that you should maintain open communication with some particular neutral for strategic reasons, or for the sake of supplies you get from it—the business of the Foreign Office is to keep the diplomatic relations such that there is no chance of those supplies being interfered with. (Cheers.)

"We have at some time to defend and explain and justify to neutral countries all interference that has taken place with trade destined for the enemy, which cannot be done without some direct or indirect interference also with neutral trade. That is not an easy matter. It is one in which the Foreign Office is constantly engaged. The interests of this country come first, but you must also be very careful that you do not unduly or wrongfully interfere with the rights of neutrals to have supplies which are necessary for their own consumption. (Hear, hear.) You have no right to make neutrals suffer.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

"What more can be done than is being done consistently with the rights of neutrals and also with effect? You cannot establish effective lines of blockade and say that no ships at all shall go through them, otherwise you will stop all traffic of any kind to the neutral ports inside. That is not consistent with the rights of neutrals. No can you put every cargo in your Prize Court. If we had gone as far as that the war might possibly have been over by now, but it would have been over because the whole world would have been against us—(cheers)—and we and our Allies too would have collapsed under the general resentment of the whole world.

"Therefore you must, if you establish these lines, let ships for neutral ports with a bona fide neutral cargo go through. What I understand is meant when you say 'blockade' is that you are going to discriminate and only to stop the things going through which you believe are destined for the enemy. That is exactly what is being done at the present time. (Cheers.) That is, I believe, the action of the Admiralty at the present time. Ships when brought in are dealt with as I have described, and no ships are going through to German ports at all. We are, as I think an hon. member said, filtering the trade which passes through with the object of stopping all enemy trade, and we are stopping the enemy trade from coming out in the same manner. More than that, you cannot do.

"We are applying the doctrine of the 'continuous voyage,' and therefore do not let it be supposed that by adopting the actual proposals made in the House this afternoon you are going to prevent goods reaching Germany more effectively than at the present time, except in one respect. If you had established the old technical blockade you would, no doubt, be entitled to confiscate much more largely ships and goods than you can at present. One of the reasons why the change is recommended to us to-day is that it would be more palatable to neutrals. You are not going to make it more palatable to neutrals by making the penalties more severe. (Cheers.)

SCOPE OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.

"What we want to do is to prevent goods reaching the enemy country or coming from the enemy country, and that is what we are doing. We believe that under the Order in Council that is being done. Do not let it be supposed that the Order in Council does something special either to validate or invalidate. The mover of the resolution rather spoke as if the Order in Council was one thing and the blockade another. The Order in Council does not make a thing good or bad. It is merely one way of conforming to the Constitution and announcing to the world what we are doing. To carry out the policy of last March certain instructions were issued to the British Navy. The French have issued precisely the same instructions, and so if we and the Allied nations declared a blockade each would issue its own proclamation. I quite agree you want to have common action among the Allies, and that is precisely what we have been having since March last with the French Government. If anybody wishes to realise the justification for our present policy, they have only to read the correspondence with the United States. If they wish to read the objection taken to it—the objection which any sort of policy might meet with—they can read the Notes from the United States Government to this country, especially the last Note, which has been published, but has not yet been answered.

LAST UNITED STATES' NOTE.

"We are going to answer the last Note, and we are considering the whole question, but we are going to do it in consultation in the first instance with the French Government, who are concerned in this matter. (Cheers.) That consultation is taking place, at the present time, with a view to pursuing not merely the same policy but to justify it by the same arguments and put the same case before the world. (Cheers.) We may also consider it with some of the other Allies, who may have to be actively concerned in carrying out the policy.

"I can only say in regard to neutrals that we are perfectly ready to examine any method of carrying out the policy of last March—which we believe is the belligerent right of stopping enemy trade either to or from—other than the one we now adopt which we are convinced will be effective and which in form is likely to be more agreeable to neutrals or in practice less inconvenient to them so long as it will be effective. But do not let us hastily adopt even changes of form unless we are quite sure that they are not going to impair the effectiveness of what we are doing and are not going to involve us in legal difficulties more complicated than those which at present exist. (Cheers.)

FIRM WITH NEUTRALS.

"At the present moment one of the biggest concerns of the Government is to explain and to justify to neutrals what we are doing in order to avoid friction with them and to get such agreements, not with their Government but with their traders and others as will make it easy to distinguish between goods destined for neutrals and goods destined for the enemy, I said just now that we had no right to make neutrals suffer.

"By that I mean that you have no right to deprive neutrals of goods which are genuinely intended for their own use but inconvenience it is impossible to avoid. What I do say to neutrals is this: We cannot give up this right to interfere with enemy trade. (Loud cheers.) That we must maintain and that we must press. (Cheers.) It has always been admitted that you cannot exercise that right without in some cases considerable inconvenience to neutrals, delay to their trade, and in some cases mistakes which it is impossible to avoid.

"What I would say to neutrals is this: There is one main question to be answered. Do they admit our right to apply the principles which were applied by the American Government in the war between the North and South; to apply these principles to modern conditions and to do our best to prevent trade with the enemy through neutral countries. If they say 'Yes,' as they are bound in fairness to say—(cheers)—then I would say to them—do let Chambers of Commerce, or whatever it may be, do their best to make it easy for us to distinguish. (Cheers.)

"Take the case of the Stockholm the other day. When it was pointed out what great inconvenience we were causing by detaining that ship it was also suggested from a Swedish source that in order to avoid detention in future there should be some understanding or some means of making us sure that the cargo was bona fide Swedish in character. That is the sort of thing we welcome. (Cheers.) What we ask of them is that, as we cannot avoid causing inconvenience and in some cases loss, they will help us to distinguish bona fide trade and thereby minimise inconvenience.

FALSE NEUTRALITY.

"If, on the other hand, the answer is that we are not entitled to interrupt trade with the enemy through neutral countries, I might say definitely that if neutral countries were to take that line it is a departure from neutrality. (Loud cheers.) I do not understand that they take that line.

"It is quite true that there are things in the last Note from the United States Government, which if we were to concede them, would make it in practice absolutely impossible to prevent goods, even contraband, going wholesale through neutral countries to the enemy. If we were to concede all that was asked in the last Note of the United States, we might just as well give up the attempt to prevent goods, even contraband, going through neutral countries to the enemy. But I do not understand that that is the intention or the attitude of the United States Government or of any other Government.

"After all, I would ask this, if there ever was a war in which a belligerent was entitled to use to the utmost every power or every fair development of power which has been exercised by any belligerent in previous wars and recognised by international law as in this war between ourselves and our Allies and Germany. (Cheers.)

"As to the complaint of our interference with trade, what has Germany done? (Cheers.) She has declared arbitrarily part of the high seas as a war zone, and in that zone has continually sunk merchant vessels without notice or warning, and with no precautions for the safety of the crews. She has sowed the ocean with mines, which sink merchant vessels, neutral as well as belligerent. The sinking of merchant vessels is not confined to belligerents.

"Neutral vessels have been sunk again and again by German submarines without notice, without warning, without inquiry as to the nature of its cargo, without regard even to its destination, because they have been sunk proceeding from one neutral port to another and without coming to this country at all. (Hear hear.)

"In view of the criticism made to-day upon the action of the British Navy and its Allies in interfering with trade, I would ask what would have been said by neutrals if we had done that—(hear, hear)—if instead of bringing cargoes into our Prize Courts, bringing in the ship with the crew perfectly safe, the ship undamaged, the cargo untouched, examining it, in some cases letting it go forward when satisfied it was not destined to the enemy, even in the worst case putting it into our Prize Court, so that if it turned out we had made a mistake there could be a claim for compensation and the whole of the evidence could be examined—if instead of doing that, we had sunk neutral vessels without regard to the character of their cargo, and without regard to the safety of the innocent and defenceless crew—(cheers, and a voice: "And passengers")—well, of course, with regard to passengers, as the House knows there has been considerable controversy between the United States and the enemy Governments on that point. They have taken up the point with regard to passengers.

WEAK NEUTRAL PROTEST.

"But with regard to the rest, the sinking of merchant vessels in this way—neutral merchant vessels—so far as I know, nothing like the amount of protest has been made by neutral Governments as has been made with regard to some forms of our own procedure, which we believe to be perfectly justifiable in law, and which, beyond all doubt, is perfectly humane. (Cheers.)

"I understand Germany justifies her action of that description by saying that it was retaliation upon us for stopping her food supply. The great case of stopping the food supply which Germany makes the departure for this illegal and inhumane policy being the fact that we detained a ship called the Wilhelmina early in February last year with foodstuff for Germany. But was that the first instance of interfering with foodstuff destined to the civil population in this war? Before that Germany had sunk two neutral vessels with cargoes of foodstuffs going to open ports for the civil population of this country. She had requisitioned the food supply of the civil population in Belgium—I understand that the confiscation goes on to-day in the occupied district in Poland—and not till to relieve the starvation of Belgium, whose food had been requisitioned by Germany in that country a powerful international organisation came into force was there any protection of the food of the civil population and district occupied by Germany.

HYPOCRITICAL COMPLAINT.

"What right has Germany to complain to the world of measures taken to interfere with her food supply when from the beginning of this war her armed cruisers, so long as they could keep the sea, sank neutral merchant vessels, with food for the civil population of this country, and, in fact, treated food wherever they found it as absolute contraband. (Hear, hear.) That being so, what we say to neutrals is that we are entitled to claim the utmost rights to which we can fairly found a claim upon the recognised practice which we have ourselves recognised with other belligerents in previous wars. (Hear, hear.)

"And let us also bear this in mind. I do not say that we are exercising those measures of blockade the least bit more for our Allies than for ourselves. If we had no Allies I have no doubt we should have done precisely the same thing. As the House sees, it is our duty to this country to do it as effectively as possible, but do not let us forget it is our duty to our Allies as well. (Hear, hear.) We are in this war with Allies—a war forced upon Europe after every effort had been made to find a settlement which could perfectly easily have been found either by the conference we suggested or by reference to the Hague Tribunal, as the Emperor of Russia suggested, without a war. (Cheers.) But Prussian militarism would have no other settlement but war. (Hear, hear.)

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

"We are now in this war with our Allies," Sir Edward Grey concluded. "I say nothing about what the actual conditions of peace will be, because those are things we shall discuss with our Allies, and settle in common with them, but for the great objects to be obtained the war must proceed, so that there shall not be this sort of militarism in Europe again—a militarism which in time of peace will cost the whole Continent discomfort, by continual aggression, and then, when it thinks the moment has come that suits itself, plunge the Continent into war.

"The whole of our resources are engaged in the war. Our maximum effort whether it be military, naval, or financial, is at the disposal of our Allies in carrying on this contest. (Cheers.) With them we shall see it through to the end. (Loud cheers.) And we shall slacken no effort.

"A part of that effort is, and must remain with us, whether it be in the interests of ourselves or of our Allies, in the interest of the great transcendent cause which unites us together and make us feel that national life won't be safe, individual life won't be worth living unless we can achieve successfully the object of the war. In that common cause we shall continue to exert all our efforts to put the greatest maximum pressure upon the enemy possible, and a part of that pressure must be, and continue to be, doing the most we can to prevent supplies going to or from the enemy, using the Navy to its full power and in common with our Allies sparing nothing that the naval, military, and financial efforts of this country can afford to see this thing through with them to the end." (Loud cheers.)

TUNGSTEN ORE.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT FROM BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 24.

The following Press Communiqué is issued by the Revenue Department, Burma Government:—

Tungsten ore may not be exported from Burma save under a permit. Permits are granted freely for export to the United Kingdom. In some of the mines in Tavoy Tungsten ore contains a large admixture of tin and permission has been accorded to owners of these mines to export their ore to Penang and Federated Malay States, where special facilities are available for separating mixed tin and wolfram ores. Firms to whom export is permitted are Wolfram Selangor, Ltd, Port Swettenham E. C. Harper and Co., Ltd., Port Swettenham, and Wagon Pachaung Wolfram Mines Ltd., Penang, the last named being owners of mines bearing these names at Tavoy. Tungsten ore after separation is exported to the United Kingdom where it is purchased by the Home Government. The export of Tungsten ore from Federated Malay States is prohibited to places other than the United Kingdom and to Penang where it is transhipped. The extent to which advantage has been taken of this concession has been very small. From the beginning of November last, the total quantity shipped to Penang has been under 14 tons as compared with 70 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

M. WOUTERS TO LECTURE AGAIN ON SUNDAY.

M. Robert Chaidron, the Belgian Consul, wishes to notify our readers that he has arranged for M. Robert Wouters of the 17th Battery, Belgian Army, to give another of his extremely interesting illustrated lectures on the early fighting in Belgium, at the Excelsior, on Sunday next, at 4-30 p.m. In order that all classes have the benefit of this invaluable discourse, the prices will be within reach of everybody from Rs. 2 to four annas. M. Wouters has many stirring stories to tell of his brave countrymen's valour; being present himself at all the terrific fighting from the Huns' first attack on Liege upto the great battle of the Yeer where he contracted the disease which prevents him from fighting for his country for some time. He has managed to secure some remarkable slides of shells bursting, soldiers falling and of the terrible havoc in human material. He was a student of the ill-fated University of Louvain, when war broke out. After his second Bombay lecture, M. Wouters will proceed to some of the principal Indian States, where he has received several invitations to tell of his experiences. The whole of the proceeds of the tour will be credited to the Belgian Relief Fund.

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THE ELEPHANT AND THE WHALE.

"THE BATTLE THAT WILL NEVER BE FOUGHT."

If we could detach ourselves from the urgent preoccupation with our own affairs and see the whole field of the struggle with, let us say, the dispassionate understanding of the Martians, it is probable that one impression would prevail over all others, writes "A. G. G." in the "Daily News." We should be struck by the fact that on both sides the dominant feeling is one of depression. Nothing has happened as it was expected to happen, and at the end of eighteen months of war there is in both camps a sense of disappointment and failure.

That is so with us. It is something like a year since the battle of the North Sea. We have not had a real burst of sunshine since then. There have been fleeting hopes, but they have ended in gloom. We have only to look at the map to see how fleeting they have been. The Carpathians? How remote they seem now from the realities of the war. Gallipoli? What a place of tragic memories. The Balkans? Where shall we find food for cheerful speculation there? Bagdad? It came like a rairage of the desert and seems to have gone like a mirage of the desert. Even in the West our successes have only served to show the immensity of the task of "breaking through" which a year ago seemed so surely within the compass of our power. No, if we think of the war in the terms of the map we have abundant cause for depression.

THE CHIEF PILLAR OF THE TEMPLE.

But if we have little room for exultation, the enemy have no more. They have, it is true, the appearance of enormous success. The map which gives no pleasure to us is a source of infinite satisfaction to them. But they know that that satisfaction is illusory, that the decisions of war are not effected by the occupation of territory, but by the destruction of armies, and they have destroyed no army and made no breach in the alliance. It is that fact which indicates the most momentous achievement of the Allies. It was one of the chief obstacles in the path of Pitt that his combinations fell to pieces so easily before the ingenuities of Napoleon, and Frederick the Great would probably not have won the Seven Years' War but for the withdrawal of Russia. No alliance has ever had a more severe strain put upon its loyalty than that imposed on the Quadruple Entente by the events of the past year, and the fact that it has not only borne that strain but is more firm to-day in its coherence than at any period of the war is the capital fact of the struggle. That fact is due primarily to the wisdom of four men, M. Cambon, M. Sazonoff, Signor Sonnino, and Sir Edward Grey, and of that combination Sir Edward Grey is the keystone. Let that fact be remembered when we hear the carping criticisms directed against the details of his policy. The fall of Paris would hardly give more joy to the Germans than the fall of Sir Edward Grey. They would know that the chief pillar of the temple had gone.

GERMAN DEPRESSION.

There are, however, more positive reasons for the depression in Germany than the failure to destroy the armies of the enemy or to make a breach in their ranks. I do not refer here to the economic stress. The magnitude of that stress is impossible to ascertain. That it exists there is no doubt, and the remarkable series of letters found on the prisoners taken at Hartmannsweilerkopf and published in Mr. Warner Allen's articles shows that it is as widespread as it is bitter. But we shall do well not to exaggerate its bearing upon the issue of the struggle. Nor should we overestimate the importance of the collapse in the German exchange. But it is significant not merely as indicating the financial stringency in Germany but also as showing the pulse of the neutral world. If the neutrals think ill of German credit, it is because they are changing their view of her military prospects.

And Germany knows why they are changing. In the last analysis this is a war between the elephant and the whale—to use Bismarck's figure of speech. Bismarck regarded their war as unthinkable because the two foes could not meet in the same element. Perhaps it would have remained unthinkable if the elephant had not determined to be a whale as well. That fact has had this result, that it has led the whale to become an elephant. And in spite of all failures and criticisms it has performed the feat with unparalleled facility. To-day it is the British Army which is emerging as the dominating factor of the struggle on land, just as it is British money that has largely kept the Allies in the field, British industry that has largely kept them supplied with resources and the British mercantile marine that has given them transport on the highways of the sea.

THE WHALE WINS.

But important as these other tasks are they are only subsidiary, and we shall merely court disaster if we think that it is the British elephant that is going to settle the issue. It is the British whale that carries the fate of the Allies and the secret of ultimate victory or defeat. If the whale remains supreme at sea, then the German elephant can never win the war, no matter how frensied its trumpetings may be. For at the end of all its devastating plunges it will have to accept the terms of the foe that it cannot reach and without whose sanction it can never sail the seas. Victory over Russia or France might add territory to its borders, but no territory that it could acquire would be the equivalent of that access to the world which can only be won in one of two ways—accepting the terms of the whale or producing a bigger whale. The whale, in fact holds the ace of trumps. That is why, in the words of the "New Republic," perhaps the ablest journal in America, and certainly one of the most critical of this country: "That is why sea power will drive Germany out of Belgium and Germany will be defeated in a battle that will never be fought."

"GERMANY'S DEFEAT.

It is this thought of the whale that hangs like a nightmare over the mind of Germany. We, in the midst of our own preoccupations and anxieties are apt to forget that nightmare of the enemy—the nightmare that explains his hatred of England, but the Americans and the neutral world generally are in a better position to understand the real forces that are shaping events and to measure those "tendencies" which Mr. Churchill in a famous passage declared would be the ultimate arbiters in the struggle. It is because of their reading of those tendencies that the German exchange is collapsing. That collapse indicates the change of view that is taking place as to the final issue of the conflict between the whale and the elephant. The "New York Tribune," indeed, has gone so far as to declare that the issue is no longer in doubt. In a remarkable editorial, entitled "Germany's Defeat," which, according to the "New Republic," represents the turning point in the thoughts of those Americans whose sympathy is with the Allies, the "Tribune" examines the causes of Germany's failure and proceeds:

> Germany has, above all, lost the war because she must make terms with the British Fleet before she can resume her commercial life. . . She has not shaken British sea power, and she cannot shake British sea power, and she cannot shake it. . . On the other hand, in the sense that Germany is threatened with annihilation, that she is cerain or even likely to be crushed, that she will presently be overrun and partitioned, she has not been beaten and there is no present prospect that she is likely to be beaten. The Allies are fighting now, not with any clear political or military purpose, but still in the mood and temper created by Bernhardi and Treitschke, by Belgium, by Louvain, by the Zeppelin raids in Britain, by the Lusitania massacre, and by all other manifestations of German terribleness. . . . Germany has been very largely cured of her madness, despite the boast-ing of her public speakers. Her dream of world power has vanished in thin air and her people have suffered too terribly to have illusions for many years to come . . . She is coming out of the war, at the very best, heavily burdened with debt, leaving her great foes unbeaten, leaving Great Britain, her chief rival, organized for war on something like a German basis, and having lost the world markets in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war.

I should hesitate to write as confidently as that—not because I do not believe it to be essentially sound, but because it is our business to cultivate neither extravagant hopes nor extravagant fears. But it is at least significant that one of the ablest observers of the war in America should have come to so decisive a conclusion and should base that conclusion on the fact that in the conflict between the elephant and the whale it is sea power that is the final arbiter.

No accession of territory on land, no extension of the Zollverein, on new issue of Berlin decrees can govern the ultimate verdict. So long as Great Britain holds command of the seas a German victory is impossible, for world dominion rests on sea power. Napolion made that discovery a century ago. He had Continental Europe at his feet in a measure beyond all comparision with the position of the Kaiser to-day. Yet in the end it was the fact that, as he said, wherever there was enough water to sail a cock-boat he found the British in possession that played so large a part in bringing his dreams to nought. To-day, with the world vastly more developed and its interdependence enormously increased the factor of the sea in a world war is immeasurably greater than in the time of Napoleon, and in conjunction with that fact we have to remember that our dominion of the sea is far more formidable and unchallengeable than it has ever been in history. And our victory has been the more decisive because it has been won without a single meeting of the Grand Fleets. There has never been such a victory by default in all the records of war. There has never been such a confession of object fear by any belligerent on land or sea. For a year the German navy has not dared to come from behind its mine-fields and defences. It has left every wave of every sea a British wave, and has surrendered without a challenge the freedom of the world to our possession. "The British," says the "New Republic," "may have bungled on land, but their victory on the oceans of the world is complete and decisive. Because of this victory, the Allies can afford to define the terms of a just peace."

WILL IT BE BROKEN?

It would be fatal folly for us to assume that the victory is final—that this long silence will not be broken, to-morrow, a month hence, six months hence. It does not require much imagination to conceive the intense activity at Kiel during this year that the British Navy has ridden the seas unchallenged—the frenzy of invention, the eager consultations, the plots, the search for ideas and designs for new engines of destruction, the fury of energy in the shipyards and the foundries. All this must be taken for franted. All this must be, and is being countered by an activity even more intense on this side of the North Sea. We have every reason to believe that our supremacy to-day is infinitely more indisputable than it was at the outbreak of war and that if the challenge ever comes it will be met with an answer that will be final indeed.

But whether it comes or does not come, whether Germany is defeated "in a battle that will never be fought" or whether it will suffer visible overthrow at sea, the fact remains that we have had all the fruits of victory without the sacrifices of battle. It is the only victory of the war. It is the victory of a prestige so great that the enemy has not dared to question it. And it is the victory in the element where the struggle for world-dominion must be lost and won. For the elephant may win a country or a continent, but it is the whale that wins a world.

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OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

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"MR. PUNCH'S" LAW SUIT.

WHY £20,000 A YEAR WAS REFUSED.

Some amusing evidence was heard before Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the King's Bench Division on Jan. 25, during the hearing of an action brought by the proprietors of "Punch" (Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co.) against Mr. Harry Day, theatrical manager, who held the provincial touring rights of the revue "Business as Usual," to restrain alleged infringement of their copyright in certain cartoons which had appeared in the paper, by their reproduction on the music-hall stage, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Plaintiffs claimed an injunction and damages, and defendant denied that his "tableaux vivants," in respect of which the acion was brought, were colourable imitations of the "Punch" cartoons.

Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the cartoons in "Punch" attracted particular notice when war broke out, and many proposals reached the office that the proprietors should sanction their reproduction by means of cinema pictures or tableaux on the halls. If they had acted upon the suggestions received, it would have meant a profit of something like £20,000 a year, but "Punch" refused to do so, preferring to preserve its special character.

THE HIPPODROME'S REQUEST.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, one of the best-known contributors to "Punch," who wrote the revue "Business as Usual," asked "Punch" to allow him to reproduce the cartoons, and his request was supported by Mr. de Courville, manager of the London Hippodrome, where the revue was first staged. The cartoons in question were:—

"Dropping the Pilot," by Sir John Tenniel, which appeared in 1890.

"After Ten Years," which in April, 1914, celebrated the Entente between France and this country.

"Bravo, Belgium!" by Mr. Townsend, which represented the attack on Belgium

"The World's Enemy," a striking cartoon, representing the Kaiser and the Spirit of Carnage as his only friend, by Bernard Partridge.

"Unconquerable," depicting the King of the Belgians defying the Kaiser.

In view of Mr. Lucas's request "Punch" consented to the reproduction at a royalty of 10s. 6d. a day, an acknowledgment being printed on the programmes.

"Punch" had no idea of licensing the use of the cartoons at any hall but the Hippodrome, but subsequently found the defendant, Mr. Harry Day, who had the touring rights of "Business as Usual," was producing scenes entitled "Shipwreck," "Desolation," "Dawn," "A Very Gallant Gentleman," and "The Bully,' which, the plaintiffs said, were colourable imitations of "Punch's" political cartoons.

Counsel inadvertently mentioned the Kaiser in connection with the tableaux: "A very gallant gentleman"—"A very obvious mistake," he said, correcting himself; "I meant the King of the Belgians, of course."

Evidence regarding alleged similarity or dissimilarity between these scenes and the "Punch" cartoons was given by Frank Horner, conveyancing clerk to the plaintiff's solicitors, who mentioned in one of them that a man appeared "in the costume of an artist."

ARTIST'S COSTUME DEFINED.

"May I ask what that is?" asked the Judge.

Witness: A velvet coat and a big bow. (Laughter.)

In reply to the judge, Mr. Clavell Salter said the defence was that Mr. Day did not deny the plaintiff's copyright. He admitted infringement for twelve weeks and paid £40 into court in that connection, but denied any further infringement.

PROBLEM OF BISHOP'S PALACES.

"Cannot the episcopal leaders to-day come out from their palaces and great incomes? If the Prime Minister can live on £5,000, why should an archbishop have three times as much? Why should it be necessary to keep up such huge palaces as Hartlebury Castle, Farnham Castle, Lambeth Palace, and Fulham?

"The whole system of cathedral appointments, fat city livings, and episcopal palaces needs thorough revision," says a writer in the "Challenge," and the Editor of that paper replies—

"Before any conclusion is formed on such a point the historic associations of some of these great houses must be remembered. Fulham Palace is actually the oldest grant of land in England. Lambeth, Auckland, Farnham and some others are crammed with historical memories.

"Yet we believe that the sentiment so accumulated should not be allowed to weigh against what seem to us weightier arguments. Feudalism is dead; and to house a bishop as if he were a feudal baron is to put him in a false position. It undoubtedly separates him very seriously from the majority of those over whom he is charged with oversight; and the idea of 'promotion' in the Church being connected with increase of income and pomp is distasteful to just those sentiments in democracy which are most akin to the New Testament."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Atkinson, was among the passengers who arrived here on Friday from Europe, by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Nagoya.

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